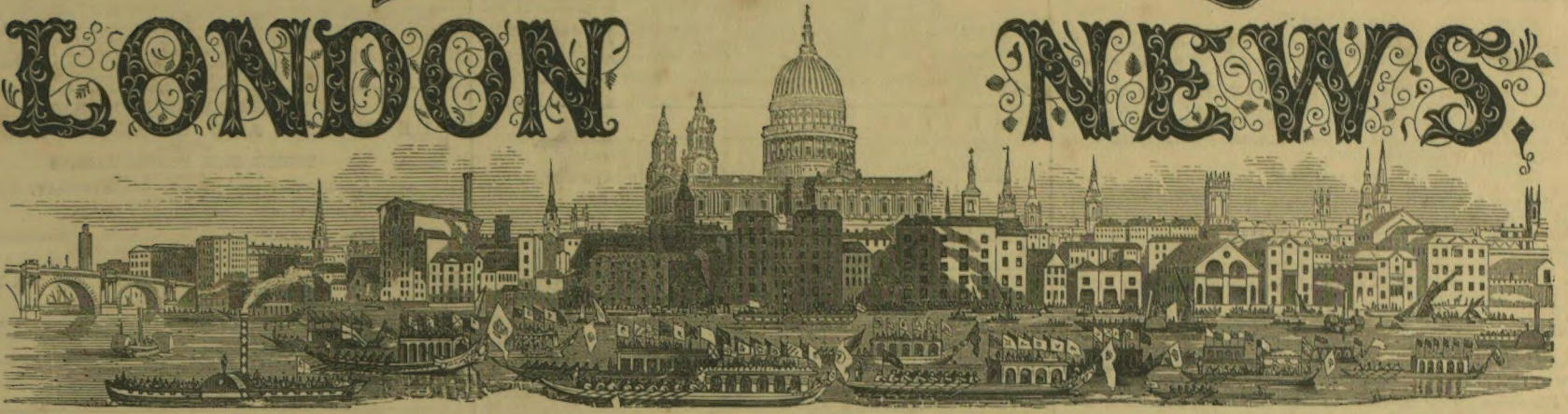


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1872.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875.

WITH {SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { By Post, 6^d.



"AN ASKENAZIM." BY CARL HAAG.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at Silverspring House, near Cork, the wife of Wm. Thos. Parrett, of a son.
On the 17th inst., at Killmaron, Athy, the wife of Sir Anthony Crosskill Welden, Bart., D.L., of a son.
On the 17th inst., at Frankville, Bebington, near Birkenhead, the wife of Robert Emdle Moore, solicitor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lord Wedehouse to Miss Isabel Geraldine Stracey, fifth daughter of Sir H. J. Stracey, Bart.
On the 19th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. H. R. Blackett, Incumbent of Hanover Church, Regent-street, George Taylor, of 22, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, to Elizabeth Mary (Bessie), youngest daughter of the late James Blyth, of Chelmsford, and granddaughter of the late Henry Gilbey, of Bishop Stortford.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at Llandrindod Wells, South Wales, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Topping Atcherley, late 90th Regiment, and Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia in Canada, second son of the late Mr. Serjeant Atcherley, of Marton Hall, Shropshire, and of Cymman, Flintshire.
On the 17th inst., at Thornhill House, Handsworth, after a lingering illness, Eliza, wife of Mr. T. R. T. Hodgson, Clerk of the Peace for the borough of Birmingham.
On the 8th ult., at Palamotta, Madras, India, Cecil, the beloved wife of Captain J. Ward, M.S.C.
On the 13th inst., at Dechmont House, Linlithgowshire, Edward Meldrum, Esq., of Dechmont, Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Linlithgow, in his 55th year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3.

SUNDAY, JUNE 27.		Church of England Incumbents' Sustenance Fund, public meeting, Willis's Rooms, 2.30 p.m. (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).
Fifth Sunday after Trinity.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. C. E. Wright; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. E. C. Wickham, Head Master of Wellington College.	East London Hospital for Children, Ratcliffe-cross, foundation-stone to be laid by the Duke of Westminster.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. the Very Rev. Dean Stanley; 3 p.m., Dr. J. S. Utterson, Suffragan Bishop of Guildford; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Carlisle.	St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.	British Orphan Asylum, Slough, prizes distributed by the Archbishop of York, 2.30 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Canon Perowne; 3 p.m., the Rev. H. Wace (Boyle lecture).	Favoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. H. M. Birch, Chaplain to the Prince of Wales; 7 p.m., the Rev. H. F. Limpus, Rector of Twickenham.	Licensed Victuallers' School, Kensington-lane, anniversary dinner, Alexandra Palace, 4 p.m.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.	MONDAY, JUNE 28.	Royal Colonial Institute, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.	London Orphan Asylum, Watford, elections.	North London Consumption Hospital, Hampstead, annual meeting of governors, 4 p.m.
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. John Latham on the Progress of Breeding Smellings).	Corinthian and Royal Harwich Yachting Clubs, matches.	President of the Royal Academy, soirée at Burlington House.
Royal Geographical Society, extra meeting, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Forrest on a Journey across the Western Interior of Australia; Dr. W. B. Carpenter on Recent Observations of the "Challenger" and "Tuscarora").	TUESDAY, JUNE 29.	THURSDAY, JULY 1.
St. Peter the Apostle.	Peterborough Agricultural Show (two days).	Marriage of the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, 1862.
Chelmsford and Newcastle Races.	Royal Mersey Yacht Club: Matches (and on Wednesday and Friday).	Prince and Princess of Wales' garden party, Chiswick, 4.30 p.m.
National Social Science Association, annual dinner, Pall-Mall Restaurant, 7 p.m.	Society of Arts, 3 p.m. (M. Rahn on his Method of Instruction in Music).	Abingdon Races.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.	Royal Agricultural Society, noon.	Prince of Wales Yacht Club, matches.
Botanic Society, exhibition of fruit and cut flowers, 2 p.m.	Wisbeach Rose Show.	Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, anniversary, 4 p.m.	Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, Wood-green, distribution of prizes by Lord Balfour of Burleigh.	Royal General Theatrical Fund, annual festival, Freemasons' Tavern, 6 p.m. (Mr. H. Irving in the chair).
		FRIDAY, JULY 2.
		Spalding Horse Show, &c.
		Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
		Botanic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on the Classification of Plants).
		Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
		Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, triennial festival, 2.30 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
		Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb: Examination of the pupils at Grosvenor House, 3 p.m.
		Barrow Yacht Club, matches (three days).
		SATURDAY, JULY 3.
		New moon, 5.25 a.m.
		Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
		West Kent Horticultural Society, annual exhibition, Camden Park.
		Home for Little Boys, Farningham, summer fête, distribution of prizes by the Duchess of Teck.
		Royal Dramatic College Fête, Royal Alexandra Palace.
		Leeds Athletic Festival.
		Mansion House, entertainment to Presidents of Scientific Societies.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 15' 47" W.: Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Direction.	Movement.
						read at 10 P.M.	read at 10 P.M.		
June	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°	Miles.	In.
16	29.611	54.7	46.4	75	5	51.1	64.3	SSW.	281
17	29.807	54.5	47.3	78	6	45.0	66.3	SSW. SW. S. NW.	108
18	30.026	55.2	50.4	85	8	50.1	62.9	NNW. SE.	71
19	30.098	57.3	49.6	77	4	45.5	63.8	SE. SSW.	217
20	29.854	58.5	54.5	87	—	53.8	68.9	ESW. NNW. W.	170
21	29.868	52.6	47.4	84	10	52.5	60.3	W. N. WNW.	86
22	30.142	56.1	44.5	67	5	43.4	69.7	WNW. SW. W.	134

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.590 29.782 29.995 30.125 29.921 29.801 30.134
Temperature of Air .. 57.8° 58.0° 60.1° 60.3° 59.3° 59.3° 60.9°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 51.8° 52.4° 59.4° 59.1° 58.9° 59.2° 62.9°
Direction of Wind .. SSW. WNW. W. SE. SW. SNE. WNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 37	8 15	9 39	10 13	11 19	11 51	12 19

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 2s. to 1s. By Royal Command, Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE gave their marvellous ENTERTAINMENT at Sandringham, on Jan. 11, before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and a large party of distinguished guests.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—PSYCHO, the greatest wonder of 1875 and the latest Egyptian Hall mystery, is attracting the elite of London. Psycho, a small mechanical figure, only twenty-two inches high, plays a game at whist and performs a series of conjuring tricks without the aid of confederates or the assistance of Mr. Maskelyne.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Gray's Inn-road and Miter-street, London. Established in 1844, by Dr. Barry Meadows, the above Charity has been for several years ENTIRELY SELF-SUPPORTING, and is intended to meet the wants of those who, by reason of the chronic character of the diseases under which they labour or from other causes, are unable to obtain suitable medical treatment in the ordinary manner, but are yet removed from the necessity of absolutely gratuitous relief. Such persons pay small contributions proportioned to their means, whilst others, actually necessitous, are received as FREE PATIENTS, on the recommendation of their medical attendant or minister. Many cases, when convalescent, greatly need change of air, and letters for convalescent homes would be highly esteemed.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY LANE.

PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.
LA TRAVIATA.—THIS EVENING (Saturday), JUNE 26.—Violetta, Mdle. Marguerite Chapuy (her Second Appearance in England).
SEMIRAMIDE.—MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 28 (Extra Night).—Semiramide, Mdle. Titiens; Arsace, Madame Trebelli-Bettini.
MIGNON.—TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 29.—Mignon, Madame Christine Nilsson.
LOHENGGRIN.—THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 1 (Extra Night).—Mdle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Sigurd Campanini, Galassi, Costa, and Herr Behrens. Scenery by Mr. William Beverly. Misc-en-Scène by Mr. Edward Stirling.
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.—SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 3.—Rosina, Mdle. Marguerite Chapuy (her Third Appearance in England).
Commence at 8.30, except on the occasion of the performance of "Lohengrin," when the Opera will commence at 8 precisely.
Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 6s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

SALVINI

HAMLET.—MONDAY MORNING NEXT, JUNE 28, at 2.30 precisely.
OTHELLO.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 30, at 8.30.
HAMLET.—FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 2, at 8.30.
Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 7s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 1s.
Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.
THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN Every Evening, at Eight, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Morning

Performance of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN THIS DAY: Dundreary, Sothorn, TO-NIGHT, Mr. BUCKSTONE'S BENEFIT and Last Night of the Season; David Garrick, Sothorn, Mr. BUCKSTONE'S Address, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

LYCEUM.—HAMLET.—Last Two Representations.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7.45, HAMLET.—Messrs. Henry Irving, T. Swinbourne, Chippendale, Compton, Leathes, G. Neville, Mead, Beveridge, &c.; Miss G. Pannecorff and Miss Isabel Bateman. Preceded, at 6.50, by FISH OUT OF WATER.—Mr. Compton. Last Morning Performances of "Hamlet," This Day (Saturday, June 26), at Two. No performance on Saturday Evening. Sole Lessee and Managers, Mrs. Bateman.

LYCEUM.—Last Week of the the Season.—TWO

HUNDRETH and LAST PERFORMANCE of HAMLET on TUESDAY. At the close of the Play Mr. Irving will address a few words to the audience. WEDNESDAY, CHARLES I., Benefit of Miss Isabel Bateman. THURSDAY, the Royal General Theatrical Fund Dinner, with Mr. Irving in the chair. There will be, consequently, no performance. FRIDAY, JUNE 26, and SATURDAY MORNING, Benefit of Mr. Henry Irving, RICHELIEU will be performed. Seats at the Box-office Ten till Five.

GLOBE THEATRE.—LAST SIX NIGHTS OF LYDIA

THOMPSON and COMPANY and Last Nights of BLUEBEARD, owing to a protracted provincial tour. EAST LYNNE at 7.15. BLUEBEARD at 9. LYDIA THOMPSON'S BENEFIT, FRIDAY, JULY 2. Carriages at 11.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—GRAND OPERA CONCERT.

on SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875, at Three o'clock, supported by the Artists of Her Majesty's Opera and the Full Orchestra of that Establishment. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.
Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena Stalls, 6s.; Balcony Seats, 3s.; Upper Orchestra and Organ Gallery, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Tickets at the Box-office and Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane Theatre; at the Ticket-office of the Royal Albert Hall; and of all Booksellers and Agents.

MUSICAL UNION.—GRAND LAST MATINEE.

Madame M. Rensbury, with Davenay, Papini, Wiener, Bernhardt, Lasarre, Radcliffe, Dubois, Lacombe, Hutchins, and Delamour. Septets of Beethoven and Hummel. New Duets for Two Pianofortes, "Saint Saens" and Solos, Violin, Violoncello, and Piano-forte.—TUESDAY, JUNE 29, AT THREE O'CLOCK.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G.

Cousins.—LAST CONCERT, MONDAY, JULY 5. Violin, Herr Wienlawski. Idyll composed expressly for the Society, in memory of Sterndale Bennett, by G. A. Macfarren. Vocalist, Mdle. Titiens, &c. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets—reserved, 7s.; unserved, 6s. and 2s. 6d.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The SIXTY-

NINTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Institution will take place in the GRAND CENTRAL HALL of the ALEXANDRA PALACE, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 30th inst.—CHARLES RICHARDSON, Esq. (Managing Director of the City of London Brewery Company), in the chair.
Musical arrangements under the direction of Mr. Robert Wheatley, assisted in the vocal music by Mr. Chaplin Henry. Vocalists: Nolan's Bijou Chorus of Boys, Mr. G. T. Carter, Mr. E. H. Taylor, Mr. Farquharson, and Mr. Chaplin Henry. The fine Military Band of the Alexandra Palace (by permission) will play during the Dinner, and also in the Ball-Room in the evening, conducted by Mr. Robert Wheatley. Principal Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. Thomas Meekham.
Dinner on the Table at Half past Three for Four o'clock precisely. Tickets, Half a Guinea each, to include Dinner and Dessert and Admission to the Palace and Park, may be had of the Stewards and Committee (vide the "Morning Advertiser" of the 23rd inst.); of Messrs. Bertram and Roberts, Refreshment Department, Alexandra Palace; and at 127, Fleet-street, of WILLIAM SMALLEY, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Ten till dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.—Gallery, 63, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION.—DUDLEY

GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, &c., OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. R. F. McNAIR, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE

PRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including the

fine Picture SNOWDON IN WINTER, and many New Large Alpine, Eastern, and other Drawings. Now Open. BURLINGTON GALLERY, No. 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission and Catalogue, 1s.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL FIFTH AUTUMN

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.
The Annual Exhibition will be OPENED on MONDAY, SEPT. 6. Last Day for reserving Pictures Wednesday, Aug. 11. Intending contributors may obtain copies of the regulations on application to the Local Secretary, Gallery of Arts, William Brown-street, Liverpool.
JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.
Liverpool, June, 1875.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY (Saturday).—GREAT

ANNUAL ROSE SHOW, Fête of the German Gymnastic Society, Band of Royal Engineers, and performance of "Clancarty," for the benefit of Mr. Charles Wyndham previous to his departure for Germany. Misses Ada Cavendish (her first appearance at the Crystal Palace) and Fowler; Mr. Henry Neville, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending

JULY 3.
MONDAY, JUNE 28.—Coronation Day, Balloon Ascent by Mr. Coxwell, Military Bands, Military Athletics.
TUESDAY, JUNE 29.—Opera. CROWN DIAMONDS. First appearance this season of Madame Marthe Cole. Great Firework Display.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.—Great Police Fête. See special announcements.
THURSDAY, JULY 1.—First day of the National Music Meetings. Competition of Sopranos.
SATURDAY, JULY 3.—National Music Meetings. Competition of Tenors.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT GREAT FIREWORK

DISPLAY by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co., TUESDAY, JUNE 29. Repetition of the successful display in honour of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY (SATURDAY)

DISPLAY of ROSES in POTS.—GRAND ITALIAN CONCERT in the Great Central Hall. HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY.—Mdle. Titiens, Mdle. Marie Rose, Mdle. Risarelli, Signor Brignolli, Signor Galassi, and Herr Behrens. Increased Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. H. Weist Hill. The Guinea Season-Ticket will admit. Admission One Shilling. Reserved Seats, numbered, 3s.; unnumbered, 2s. 6d.; can be had of the usual agents.

ALEXANDRA PALACE

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.
MONDAY.—Great Trotting Handicap, for a Cup value 100 gns.; to take place on the new track. Twenty of the fastest Horses in the United Kingdom will compete.
TUESDAY.—The Grand Concert of the INTERNATIONAL MOZART INSTITUTION. Selected Orchestra and Chorus of 1000 Performers.
THURSDAY.—GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, and performance of the celebrated Comedy BRIGHTON: the last appearance of Mr. Charles Wyndham, previous to his performing in the same place in Berlin.
SATURDAY.—ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE FÊTE.—All the principal Artists of the present day will appear.
Admission, Monday to Friday, One Shilling, or by the Guinea Season Ticket; Saturday, Half a Crown; Season-Ticket Holders (being one of the Special Days reserved), One Shilling.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—The GRAND CONCERT OF

the INTERNATIONAL MOZART INSTITUTION will be held in the GREAT CENTRAL HALL, on TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 29. Artists: Vocalists—Mdle. Louise Singelli, Mdle. Perini, Madame Demme-Labiche by kind permission of J. L. Mapleson, Esq.; Mdle. Rose Hersee, Mdle. Georgina Schubert; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. C. Santley. Instrumentalists—Madame Norman-Neruda, Mr. Charles Hallé, Herr Franz Schubert, and Herr Straus. Selected Orchestra and Chorus of 1000 Performers. Conductors—Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Edward Dannreuther, and Mr. H. Weist Hill. Reserved Seats, 2s. 1s. 6s., and 2s. 6d., can be obtained of the above and all the Company's Agents. Admission, 1s., or by the Guinea Season Ticket.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN EXISTENCE, NOW IN THE TENTH YEAR OF ONE UNBROKEN SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL. The great Company now numbers in its ranks some of the finest Vocalists in England. Its instrumentalists have all been selected from the orchestras of the two Operas and from the Philharmonic Society. The Comedians and Dancers are OLD AND ESTEEMED PUBLIC FAVORITES.
THE WHOLE OF THE SONGS AND MUSIC SUNG BY THIS COMPANY are written and composed expressly for them by the most eminent Authors and Composers of the time; amongst whom may be enumerated Henry S. Leigh, Charles Dumphrie, F. Stainforth, John Thomson, Alfred Crowquill, E. L. Blanchard, R. Harrison, Godfrey Turner, H. Sampson, W. Meyer Latz, J. R. Thomas, Charles Blamphin, &c. Mr. W. S. Leslie, the Marvellous Alto, will sing at every performance.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

will give THREE DAY PERFORMANCES during the ensuing week, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, Each Day at Three. In addition to the usual performance, Every Night at Eight. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No charge for booking. No fees. No charge for programme.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,

ST. JAMES'S HALL. MR. WILLIAM LESLIE, the Marvellous Alto, will sing an Entirely New and Original Song at every Performance, entitled THE SONGS THAT I LOVED LONG AGO, the Words written by Henry S. Leigh, Esq., the Music composed by W. Meyer Latz. THE GREATEST SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY ANY COMPOSITION FOR MANY YEARS PAST. Although published but a few days ago, some hundreds of copies of the Music have already been sold.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Last Week of A TALE OF OLD CHINA: a Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled R. S. V. P.; and VERY CATCHING. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. EYES AND NO EYES, OR THE ART OF SEEING, by F. C. Burnard, Music by German Reed, on Monday, July 5, at Eight.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND

DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 26, contains the following Engravings:—

Alexandra Palace Horse Show: Portraits of Vanderdecken and Laughing-Stock.
Portrait of Herr Schubert, the eminent Violoncello-Player.
The Manchester Olympian Games.
Sketches in the Paris Salon.
Captain A. H. Bogardus, Champion Wing-Shot of America: His Display at the Welsh Harp.
Departure of the Pandora for the Arctic Regions.
The Coaching and Four-in-Hand Clubs.
Our Captious Critic.
Accident to Topsy.
Portrait of Dr. Vellère, and of Arthur Molesworth, Esq., the Champion Golfer.
The One-Hundred-Guinea Cup presented by the Proprietors of this Journal to be shot for by the American and Irish Rifle Teams.
Sketches on the Thames.

Also the following Articles:—Shooting Notes. Our Special Commissioner at the recent Horse Show, and at the Welsh Harp. "The Black and White" Exhibition. Special Articles by leading writers; and all the Musical, Athletic, Sporting, and Dramatic News of the Week. Published at the Office, 193, Strand. Every Saturday. Price Sixpence.

A FULL AND SPECIAL REPORT

OF

THE GREAT

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTEST

BETWEEN

AMERICA AND IRELAND

WILL APPEAR,

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED,

IN THE

ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC

NEWS

of SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 3.

"LITTLE RED RIDINGHOOD."

In consequence of the extraordinary demand for this Coloured Print, the colour-blocks have been re-engraved, and the print is now on sale, price SIXPENCE; or by post, SEVENPENCE.

It is requested that copies be obtained, when practicable, through Newsagents, who will supply them free from the folds occasioned by their being sent through the post.

Office: 193, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875.

Most persons who are tolerably advanced in years know something by experience of those flying and transient twinges of pain which betoken the presence of some lurking foe in the blood, and which, unless combated by a suitable and vigorous remedy, develop sooner or later into a serious attack of illness. Something analogous to this may frequently be observed in the body politic. War seldom leaps upon it at a single bound. It has its precurrent symptoms. It usually whispers beforehand. Monitions of its approach. These may come to nothing, but they may be the forerunners of a terrible reality. It is not wise to neglect them, and it is quite possible to over-estimate their significance. They originate in various as well as in numerous causes. They gather their strength oftentimes from the too excited susceptibilities of those who watch for their occurrence, and, with reference to them, the advice put into the mouth of Iago by our great dramatic bard—"wear your eyes thus—not jealous, nor secure"—may be prudently acted upon by those statesmen who in any instance are responsible for the management of foreign affairs.

The Times of Wednesday last published a telegram from its "own correspondent" at Calcutta to this effect—"The report of the assembling of a large Chinese army at Manwyne has caused great depression in the Money and Stock Markets here." To catch the full purport of this it will be necessary to carry our recollections of Indian frontier politics back for a few months, and to group, as it were, into one picture several hints relating to the dis-

position of the Burmese Court, which one after another have attracted the notice of Anglo-Indian politicians. It is well known by those who have given attention to the subject that the late Marquis of Dalhousie, at the close of the last war with the King of Burmah, left the frontier between the province which he annexed and the territory of his conquered foe insufficiently defined. Now there is no more fertile source of quarrel between two States than an indefinite frontier, including an independent people lying betwixt them. It furnishes a sore temptation for aggression to each. At any rate, such has been the case in the instance before us. Encroachments have been made (or are said to have been made) by the Burmese on the Karenee territory which have sorely tried the patience of the Indian Government. To settle all disputes between India and Burmah an imposing mission has been dispatched to the Burmese Court, under the conduct of Sir Douglas Forsyth. Political speculation, naturally enough, has followed in its wake. Every incident which has effected its progress has been taken up as a topic of keen discussion. Now one report, then another, has found its way to the seat of the Indian Government. The money market, of course, has shared the excitement. Gains and losses on either side have tended to maintain and to increase it. It may be readily imagined that the state of affairs must be best understood by those who are nearest to the theatre of actual occurrences. But we need not necessarily conclude that those who are engaged in the game take a clearer view of it than dispassionate onlookers. Are the apprehensions felt at Calcutta preponderantly real or imaginary? Are they shadows cast by passing facts, or visions conjured up by intensely interested emotions? The question comes to us at home in this shape. No doubt it will be speedily resolved. But meanwhile how are we to think of it?

The character of the King of Burmah has been displayed in a light well calculated to beget a suspicion of his policy. Possibly, he has never gauged the comparative weakness of his resources. Certainly, if he has, he has attempted to conceal his knowledge both from his own subjects and from the Anglo-Indian community. The demeanour of his Court has been insolent; the bent of his policy has been encroaching; the tenour of his communications with the Queen's Government at Calcutta is said to have been characterised by fawning duplicity. He is believed to have encouraged, if not instigated, the assassination of Mr. Margary at Mandalay, and to have opposed to his utmost the departure and progress of the expedition which that unfortunate gentleman was on his way to join. It is even more explicitly reported that he subsequently gave an imposingly gracious reception to the Chinese General who was in command in Yunnan when that crime was perpetrated. On the other hand, he has been lavish of his professions of amity to the English. He has recently published a proclamation in which he tells his subjects that there cannot be any war between two nations that are so friendly with each other on account of that worthless Karenee affair; and that, without paying further attention to the words of those unintelligent people that instigate war between the two countries, they should try to promote the interests of trade. The King, it is true, may be merely exercising his craft, and thereby seeking to escape difficulties which he is too prudent to face. The following facts, however, have to be taken into consideration. He has no military power at his command capable of offering any serious resistance to that which the Anglo-Indian Government could easily bring into the field. His naval force (if it can be called so) is a mere bagatelle. Access may be had to the heart of his dominions by river communications, and, albeit the climate of his territory might inflict serious losses upon the troops employed in his subjugation, there is no rational prospect, one would think, even to a Burmese Sovereign, that war with India could bring with it anything but disaster and disgrace.

Then, there is another set of facts to be taken into consideration. There is a war party in Calcutta; there is even a more decided and interested one in Rangoon. We all know how statements, even of what is substantial fact, take their hue from the wishes that are uppermost in our minds, and how apt every man is, most unconsciously, to interpret whatever comes under his notice in accordance with the purposes toward which he is vehemently inclined. It would be presumptuous to conclude that the apprehensions felt at Calcutta are groundless. It would, at the same time, be premature to look upon them as strongly indicative of coming war. We must wait the results of Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission in hope, if not in faith. In hope, because the known facts of the case do not preclude it, and because India is ill prepared to bear either the pecuniary expense or the political responsibility of new conquests. Her finances have been sorely tried by the famine. The acquiescence of the native races to her rule has been, to some extent, strained by her proceedings at Baroda. She needs repose, and she would derive no small advantage from retrenchment. A third Burmese war could do her no manner of good. Let its issue be what it might, it could hardly better her position, or strengthen her resources, or add lustre to her fame. And therefore we trust that the statesmanship of the Governor-General in Council will succeed in averting what seems to be a threatened calamity.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice arrived at Windsor Castle at nine o'clock on Saturday morning last from Balmoral. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn and the Rev. Robinson Duckworth also arrived at the castle.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Robinson Duckworth, M.A., officiated. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein had luncheon with the Queen. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Bidulph, and the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, was present on Monday at an inspection of the Royal Horse Guards in Windsor Great Park. The Duke of Connaught was in attendance as Brigade-Major on the staff of Major-General Sir Thomas W. McMahon, C.B., who inspected the regiment. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) arrived at the castle to luncheon. Her Majesty received Seyyid Burghash of Zanzibar, with his suite. His Highness was met at the Great Western Railway station in Windsor by Colonel H. L. Gardiner, who conducted him to his carriage and attended him to the castle. A guard of honour of the second battalion of Grenadier Guards, with the drums and fifes, was mounted at the railway station, and also in the quadrangle of the castle, with the band of the regiment. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Princess Beatrice and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the Sultan in the corridor, and proceeded thence to the White Drawing-Room. His Highness was afterwards conducted to apartments prepared for him, where refreshments were served; after which he was conducted round the castle by the Lord Chamberlain and the gentlemen in waiting. The Sultan, after visiting St. George's and the Albert Chapels, returned to London by a special train on the Great Western Railway. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) returned to London. The Duke of Connaught dined with Colonel Baillie and the officers of the Royal Horse Guards at the cavalry barracks, Windsor. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and the Rev. R. Duckworth have left the castle.

The Duke of Connaught left the castle for Aldershot on Tuesday. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Alfred arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen. Princess Beatrice came to Buckingham Palace, and afterwards lunched at Kensington Palace with Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), returning to the castle in the afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Earl and Countess Dufferin dined with her Majesty.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Alfred returned to London on Wednesday. The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Earl and Countess Dufferin also left the castle.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out daily.

The Queen will hold a Council at Windsor castle on Monday next.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Countess of Erroll as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Frances Drummond have arrived as Maids of Honour in Waiting to Her Majesty.

The Hon. Mary Lascelles has left the castle. The Earl of Dunmore, Mr. Donald Cameron of Lochiel, Colonel du Plat, and Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner are the Lord, Groom, and Equerries in Waiting.

Lord Charles Fitzroy has left the castle.

STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen a state concert was given, on Wednesday evening, at Buckingham Palace, at which were present the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Queen of the Netherlands, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Seyyid Burghash of Zanzibar. The Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornburg, the Maharajah Duleep Sing and the Maharanee, the Count and Countess Gleichen, and about 1400 members of the aristocracy were invited to the concert. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the various Royal personages, entered the saloon with the customary state at half-past ten o'clock, when the concert immediately commenced.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of ivory satin, trimmed with rich brown velvet, lined with pale blue and looped with bunches of shaded roses. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian wore a dress of cream-coloured satin trimmed with figured crêpe de Chine, with a fringe of the same colour, and bunches of tea-roses and brown leaves. Head-dress, a tiara of turquoises and diamonds, and ornaments of the same. Orders—Victoria and Albert, St. Catherine of Russia, the Portuguese order, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, and the Prussian order for care of the wounded. The artistes were Mesdames Adelina Patti and Trebelli-Bettini, Mdles. Titiens, Zaré Thalberg, and Anna de Belocca; and Signori Nicolini and Rota. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. The band and chorus, consisting of upwards of 160 performers, were selected from the Italian Opera, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, with her Majesty's private band.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse visited Westminster Abbey on Thursday week, after which Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, accompanied by their children and Prince William of Hesse, left Marlborough House for Gravesend, and there embarked on board her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert for Antwerp, en route for Darmstadt. The Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied their Royal Highnesses to Gravesend and took leave of them. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and the Duke of Cambridge visited Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse at Marlborough House, and took leave of them previous to their departure. The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with the Austrian Ambassador at the Austrian Embassy. The Princess was present on the following day at Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to a ball given by the Russian Ambassador at the Russian Embassy, Chesham House. Their Royal Highnesses left Marlborough House on Saturday last for Strathfieldsaye, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, returning to town on Monday. The Prince inspected the Royal Body-Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the garden of St. James's Palace, on Tuesday. The corps paraded under the command of Lord Skelmersdale, the captain. The Prince and Princess visited the Queen of the Netherlands at Claridge's Hotel. The Duke of Connaught dined with their Royal Highnesses on Wednesday at Marlborough House.

The Prince and Princess will have a garden party at Chiswick on Thursday next, from half-past four to seven o'clock, weather permitting.

The visit of the Prince and Princess to Sheffield is fixed for Monday, Aug. 16. Their Royal Highnesses will proceed to Scotland the following day.

The Prince has accepted the honorary presidency of the British committee of the Brussels International Exhibition of 1876.

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, who are on a tour, have visited Liverpool and North Wales. The Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales continue at the Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Queen of the Netherlands arrived at Woolwich on Tuesday from Rotterdam on board the Dutch ship-of-war Volk, Captain Donkers. Her Majesty was received with due honours, and left immediately for London. The Queen, after her arrival at Claridge's Hotel, was visited by the King of Naples, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and various other members of the Royal family, and by many members of the corps diplomatique and of the aristocracy. The Queen paid numerous visits on Wednesday, and on Thursday her Majesty visited the Queen at Windsor Castle.

Princess Christian opened the new School of Art Needlework at South Kensington on Tuesday, and delivered an interesting address. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Teck were present.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will, according to present arrangements, take their departure for Russia on Wednesday next. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses will embark on board the Royal yacht Osborne, and proceed direct to Copenhagen, on a visit to the King and Queen of Denmark, leaving on the 8th for St. Petersburg.

The Duke of Connaught dined with the officers of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, at the annual regimental dinner, on Thursday week, at Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Cambridge, on the same day, dined with the officers of the 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers at their annual regimental dinner, also at Willis's Rooms.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck entertained at dinner, on Monday, at Kensington Palace, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and a distinguished company; after which the Duchess had an evening party, at which were present the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, dined with the Duke and Duchess on Tuesday.

The Empress Eugénie paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, on Wednesday, at Clarence House. Prince Louis Napoleon dined with the officers of the artillery at Aldershot, on Monday, for the first time after his appointment to that regiment.

The annual fancy-dress ball for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital took place at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, under the patronage of some of the leading Scottish families. About 800 persons were present. There were three fancy quadrilles—the Marchioness Dowager of Huntly's "Highland Quadrille;" Lady Milne's "Naval Quadrille," in which the ladies wore white dresses, with blue sashes fastened with silver anchors, and ornamented with oak-leaves and acorns, silver cord, and fringe; their head-dresses were composed of oak-leaves and acorns and silver ornaments; and Lady Heron Maxwell's "Military Quadrille," the ladies in which wore black tulle dresses and crimson scarfs, edged with gold braid and fringe, fastened on the left shoulder with a gold crown and tied on the right side in a loose knot. Chaplets of laurel-leaves and geraniums were worn at the side of the head, and gold ornaments. The gentlemen were in scarlet uniform. At midnight the children of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, clad in Highland costume, and attended by their band and pipers and the piper of the Marquis of Huntly, marched through the ball-room.

Entertainments have been given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson, the Russian Ambassador, the Austrian Ambassador, the Brazilian Minister and Baroness Penedo, the Duchess of Westminster, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall, Earl and Countess Sydney, the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, Fanny Countess of Winchelsea and Mr. Finch-Hatton, the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, the Countess of Stradbroke, Catherine Countess Beauchamp, the Earl of Leicester, Earl Stanhope, Countess Poulett, Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Lord and Lady Lurgan, Lord and Lady Dacre, Lord and Lady Stourton, Lord Houghton, Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, and the Right Hon. the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Brand.

"AN ASKENAZIM."

The above title, though copied from the catalogue of the Society of Water-Colour Painters, is declared by Hebrew scholars, and by the artist, Mr. Carl Haag, to be obviously incorrect. "Askenazim" is the plural form of a noun; so that to say "An Askenazim" is a grammatical self-contradiction. The catalogue ought to be revised before publication by some person of competent literary skill. But this blunder cannot prevent our admiring the masterly work of the artist, which has, indeed, been commended in an early notice of the Exhibition. An "Askenaz," or one of the "Askenazim," is a Jew of modern Europe—that is, of England, France, Germany, Russia, Poland, or Hungary—but not the South of Europe. Being usually people of dark complexion, the Jews in these countries are, it is presumed, thereby distinguished from most people of the Christian nations which inhabit them. This is not so much the case with the Sephardim, or Jews dwelling in Spain, in Italy, in Algiers, Turkey, and Asia Minor. The Askenaz is represented by Mr. Carl Haag as wearing the proper attire for an act of religious worship. The garment cast over his head and shoulders is a symbolical vestment, called Talith (see Numbers, xv. 39, and following verses). The white of it is intended to represent the light of heaven; by the blue stripes is meant the colour of the sky. The frontlet, called a tephillin, or phylactery (see Matthew xxiii. 5), contains four portions of Scripture, in which the precept quoted above is repeated. At the side nearest is seen a Hebrew character, which is the initial of the word *Shaddai*, signifying "the Almighty." The reader may turn to Deuteronomy xi. 18: "Therefore shall ye lay up these my words in your heart and in your soul, and bind them for a sign upon your hand, that they may be as frontlets between your eyes." The phylactery for the hand is wound seven times round the arm, three times round the hand, and three times round the middle finger. A complete explanation of these subjects may be obtained from the work of the Rev. Dr. Margoliouth, "Fundamental Principles of Modern Judaism Investigated."

S K E T C H E S I N I C E L A N D.



REYKJAVIK.

Our readers have not forgotten the interesting commemoration, last August, of the thousandth anniversary of the Norwegian settlement in Iceland, and the visit of the King of Denmark, its present Sovereign, to that remote island of the North Atlantic Ocean. A few of the sketches which were made by our Special Artist sent to Iceland upon that occasion in the service of this Journal have as yet been reserved from publication; but two or three of them appear in this week's issue. One is a view of Reykjavik, the seaport and capital or only town of Iceland; the others are illustrations of the brief summer work of haymaking, and of the manner in which that produce of the not very grateful soil and climate is carried off the field. It may be opportune here to notice a little book just published (Longmans) called "Snioland or Iceland, its Jökulls and its Fjalls," by Mr. William Lord Watts, a member of the Alpine Club. He had been there in 1871, but revisited the island last year, with the Rev. J. W. Watson, and spent the latter half of June and the months of July and August in

rambling about its wilder tracts of country. This small volume is adorned with a dozen good photographs of the Almanna Gja, Thingvellir, the Geysirs, and the Solfataras, which marvels of nature are minutely described. We may here quote, as the subject referred to comes near that of one of our own illustrations, the author's account of the scene which presented itself to view on entering the Bay of Reykjavik:—

"The bright rays of the evening sun were illuminating the beautiful Mount Esjia, still wrapped in its winter clothing, on the north-east side of the bay. A few fleecy evening clouds were collecting around its flattened summit and creeping down its steep black sides, deepening the shadow on the side from which the sunlight had departed, and clinging like masses of wool to the sunlit summit and the western face of the mountain. Far in the north-west horizon was the snowy pointed mass of the Snaefells Jökull. Upon the opposite shore of the bay lay the straggling capital of Iceland, Reykjavik, with its wooden houses and stores, which brought vividly to remem-

brance the 'frame-houses' that spring up with such mushroom-like growth in the frontier towns and upon the plains of North-West America; the main difference being that Reykjavik is as slow in its progression as America is rapid. The town was gay with flags, crowds clustered upon the wooden landing-stages, and boat-loads of people were coming off to the ships. Several other craft were lying in the bay, and as the Diana took up her place between a Danish and a French man-of-war, which are stationed here to look after the fisheries, a band upon the Danish vessel saluted us with a few popular national strains of welcome."

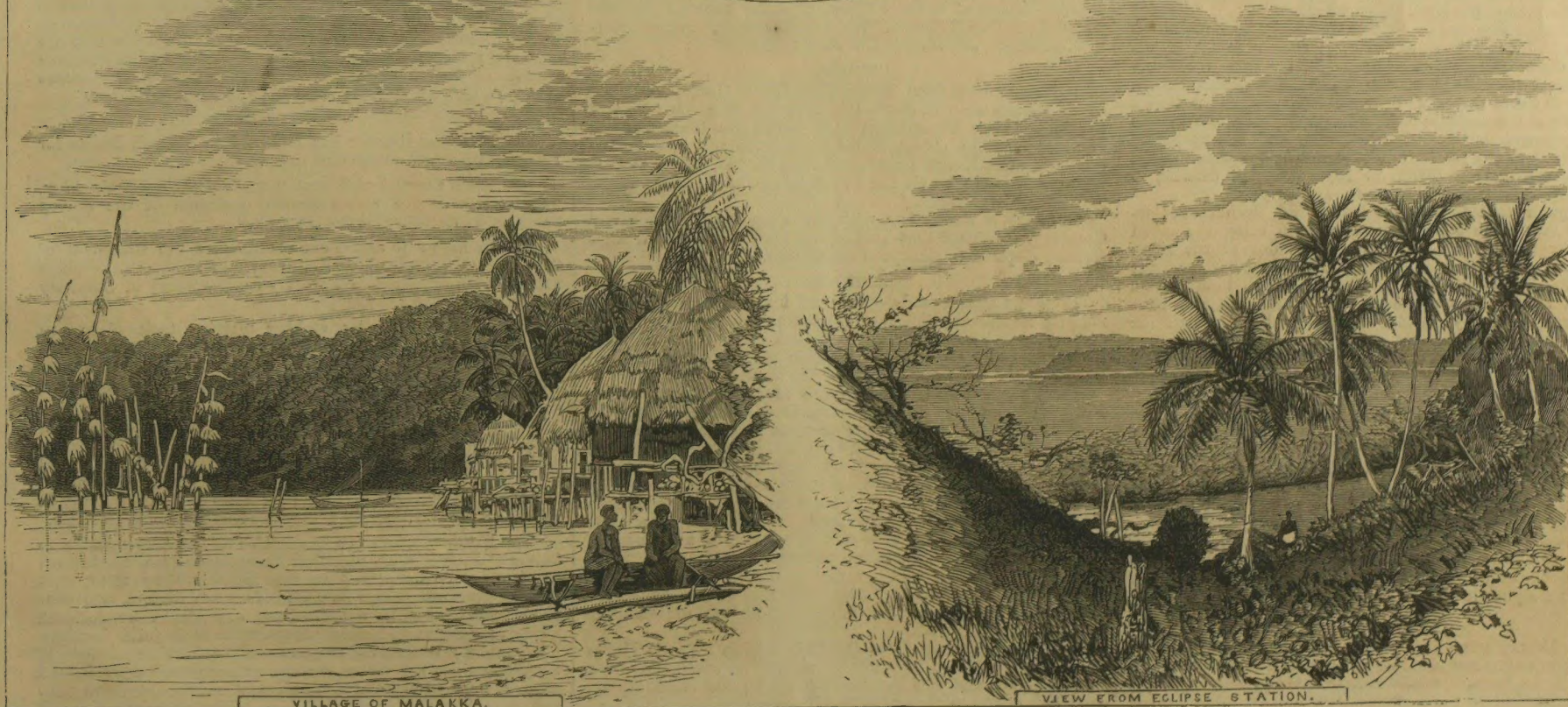
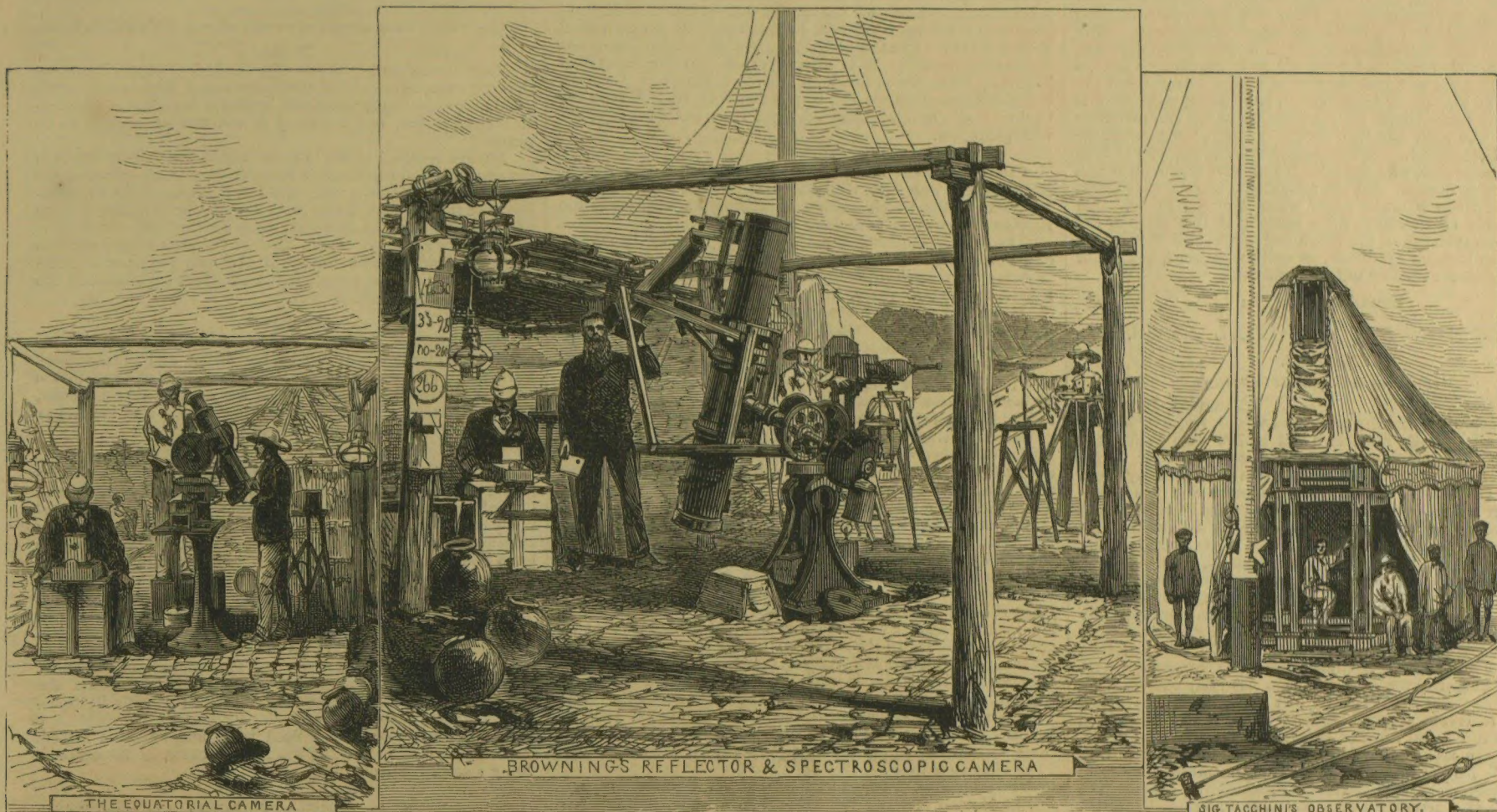
There is little to be added to this general view of Reykjavik. The town is a jumble of wooden huts, most of them painted black, some of them white, but with green or other coloured shutters, and roofed with wooden shingles. As no trees grow in Iceland, but there is plenty of stone, it might have been expected that different building materials would have been used. Reykjavik is situated between the sea and a fresh-water



HAYMAKING.



MODE OF CARRYING HAY.



THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OBSERVATORY, IN THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.

lake, which is overgrown with weeds and overrun with wild fowl. The hills immediately behind are 300 ft. or 400 ft. high, and there is at least one windmill upon them, as well as a conspicuous Roman Catholic mission-house. In the middle of the town is an open space of grassy turf which is called the market-place, but which looks more like a village green. Here stands the Lutheran cathedral church, a large stuccoed edifice, of an extremely unadorned character, but comprising a nave, a chancel, and an east sacristy with a square tower above the nave. The College, or Latin School, is adjacent, and near this is a stone house, built for a prison, in which the Governor resides. The town has two streets—namely, the Athelstrote and the High-street. Its best manufacturing industry is that of the silversmiths, who are skilful, and have much taste and originality in design. But the inhabitants show little energy, and their trade is much below what it ought to be. One disagreeable circumstance of a sojourn at this place is the smell of decayed fish on the beach and quays, and that which arises from burning fish-bones, as well as sea-weed, instead of coal or wood, for the fuel of household fires.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 24.

The Assembly is exhibiting unwonted vigour, for, after having passed the University Education Bill by 395 votes to 263, and discussed certain election proceedings compromising to the late Government, when the debate was enlivened by some sharp recriminations between M. Gambetta and the Bonapartists, it has proceeded to consider the Public Powers Bill, the passing of which will be the signal for its dissolution. M. Louis Blanc opened the discussion with a speech strongly in opposition to the measure. "The Republic," he observed, "offered and accepted, with a complacency which he could not understand, what was to his mind only a Monarchy less the hereditary principle. The powers asked for, such as dissolving the Chambers, were those of a King and not of a President, while the proposing of laws would be a privilege that was not even granted to Louis XVI. If twice elected, the President would retain his authority for a longer term than any French King had done in the present century. It was absurd," he maintained, "to create a power against which it was considered necessary to take all manner of precautions and guarantees, which in the moment of danger would be found completely illusory." No advantage accrued, in the speaker's opinion, from a systematised moderation intended to convert the opponents of a republic which was really no republic, but a dangerous syren. M. Montjan followed in the same vein, expressing it as his opinion that the republic they were founding was simply a monarchy in disguise; the right of veto and other powers proposed to be conferred upon the President he regarded as positively monstrous, and beyond doubt people would be disgusted with a sham which held out such small prospects of liberty.

Next day the Vice-President of the Council replied to the pair of dissatisfied Republican orators. The powers asked for the President were, in his opinion, the minimum, and if they were incompatible with the Republican principle as understood by the previous speakers he could not help the consequences. M. Laboulaye, the reporter of the committee on the Bill, taunted M. Louis Blanc with the remark that had the Republic of his dreams been brought forward there would have been no Republic at all. If the nation were not Republican, he observed, the best Constitution would be of no use. For his part, he had hoped to build a solid edifice in which France might safely dwell. The Legitimist General du Temple next appeared upon the scene, vehemently protesting that the Constitution was the monstrous product of a conspiracy, an observation which called forth a rebuke from the President of the Assembly, which in its turn brought up M. Hervé de Saisy, who challenged the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier to accord the same impartiality to the present speaker as he had shown in regard to M. Montjan. The Duc thereupon appealed to the Assembly in witness of his perfect fairness, and was responded to by deafening rounds of applause. After having twice called M. du Temple to order, the President put the question whether he should be allowed to continue his speech. An immense majority of the Assembly responded in the negative, and eventually the orator quitted the tribune, animadverting against Marshal MacMahon, who, he protested, as General-in-Chief, was equally responsible with the Emperor for the disaster of Sedan. The report of the committee on the organisation of the Senate comes on for discussion on Monday next. The Assembly has voted a credit of 600,000*fr.* in respect of the Philadelphia Universal Exhibition.

Some extensive arrests have taken place at Lyons of members of an assumed secret society; among the incriminated is the editor of one of the Lyons newspapers.

The present Minister of Justice has had the courage to grapple with the social vice of duelling; and the severe enactments of the measure which he proposes have spread consternation among *spadassin* journalists and bellicose Boulevardians. Article 1 declares duelling to be a misdemeanour. Article 2 simply defines the duello as now understood. Article 3 decrees that every person found guilty of duelling shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than five, and be sentenced to a fine varying from 1000*fr.* to 10,000*fr.*, or, in default, to further imprisonment for at least a couple of years.

A singular trial took place before the Tribunal of Correctional Police the other day, the accused being a so-called spirit photographer named Bugnet, the editor of the *Revue Spirite*, M. Leymarie, and one Firman, an American, and the instigator of the other two. By the aid of an innumerable collection of portraits of individuals of all ages and both sexes, and some lay figures to which these could be adapted, a roaring trade was done in photographic portraits of departed spirits, for which they charged sums varying from 20*fr.* to 2000*fr.* An accomplice, who received the victims and engaged them in conversation, judiciously extracted from them certain general ideas respecting the age, sex, and personal appearance of their defunct relatives and friends, and, guided by these, and with the aid of the extensive stock of portraits already spoken of, a likeness was produced, any deficiencies in which were compensated for by the force of imagination on the part of the dupes of this trio of swindlers. Spite of numerous witnesses occupying good positions, who came forward to speak to the prisoners' characters, and of M. Lachaud's eloquent pleadings on their behalf, the Court sentenced the photographer and editor to twelve and their Yankee accomplice to six months' imprisonment.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso gave, last week, a banquet at Madrid to a large number of former senators and deputies and other politicians. Señor Sagasta, who was among the guests, expressed much satisfaction at the manner in which he and his friends had been received.

A despatch has been received from Bayonne by the London

Carlist Committee which states that General Mogrovejo has entered Castile with a strong force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and that he has been received with great enthusiasm by the people. A telegram from the same source announces a great victory by him. On the other hand, we hear that fighting has taken place near Vittoria. In that neighbourhood General Zella has routed five Carlist battalions, and General Loma has repulsed an attack. It is also reported that the fortress of Miravete has surrendered to General Martinez Campos. General Blanco informs the Government of Madrid that the Carlists made a vigorous attack upon Irun, but were repulsed with great loss.

BELGIUM.

Count d'Aspremont Lynden, in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, read the last German note on the Duchesne affair, which expresses satisfaction with what the Belgian Government have done in the matter.

The bill authorising punishment for offering to commit crime was adopted in the Chamber of Representatives by a large majority on Wednesday in the form in which it was submitted by the committee.

A strike has taken place in the coal district near Mons. About 15,000 colliers refuse to go down into the pits, but they preserve a quiet attitude.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies discussed and passed some bills of local interest on Thursday week, and the President then announced that the Session was prorogued.

Monday being the anniversary of the coronation of Pius IX., his Holiness received several Roman nobles, and, replying to their address, he said he congratulated himself upon having remained in the midst of his Romans when the events of 1870 might have been thought to counsel a different course. The sentiments of fidelity entertained towards him by the Romans had never been falsified. He referred to the events of 1870 and the fidelity displayed by his army, adding—"At the present time many clear-sighted persons make comparisons not unfavourable to the Vatican." Alluding, then, to the rumours of reconciliation between the Papacy and the kingdom of Italy, his Holiness said, "These reports are not even deserving of mention." He called the attention of his hearers to the sentiments of affection and devotion towards the Holy See, which are marvellously on the increase in France, Spain, Belgium, Austria, glorious Catholic Germany, and other countries. But what consoled him most was the affection of his faithful Romans. In conclusion, his Holiness prayed to God to preserve these sentiments, and gave the deputation his blessing. The Pope's health is good.

The municipal elections were held at Rome on Sunday, and Garibaldi, who received the support of all parties, heads the list of successful candidates.

A member of the Parliament has been attacked by brigands and robbed of everything in his possession.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council has passed the first reading of the bill rendering the metrical system compulsory.

The *Gazette de Lausanne* says that the Federal Council has settled the terms of its reply to Russia relative to the St. Petersburg conference. Switzerland does not refuse to participate eventually in the subsequent deliberations upon the subject of the usages to be observed in warfare, but demands certain modifications by which countries will retain the right of utilising their means of national defence.

GERMANY.

The Kammergericht on Thursday convicted Count Arnim of removing, with intent, State papers which had been officially intrusted to him, and has sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment, with deduction of one month, the period of his preliminary confinement. The Kammergericht found that there is no ground for procedure against the Count on the charges of embezzlement and offence against public order.

The second centenary of the battle of Fehrbellin was celebrated in that town yesterday week by the foundation-stone of a monument to the Elector Frederick William being laid by the Crown Prince of Germany. In the speeches which he made on the occasion, the Prince contrasted the past with the present position of the house of Hohenzollern, and said that it now held the destinies of Germany with a firm hand for the welfare of the entire Fatherland.

Dr. von Sybel, the famous Professor of History at Bonn, has been appointed Director of the Prussian State Archives.

Some Ultramontane demonstrations at Rheine, in the province of Münster, have led to a riot, in which the burgomaster of the place, while endeavouring to restore order, was stabbed.

HOLLAND.

The elections having been completed by the taking of the second ballots which were necessary in some constituencies, the composition of the new Chamber is now known. It comprises forty-two Liberals, ten Conservatives, twelve anti-Revolutionists, and sixteen Ultramontanes.

RUSSIA.

It is announced from Berlin that Prince Gortschakoff has issued a fresh circular, dated May 20, respecting the proposed Conference at St. Petersburg on the usages of military warfare. It states that the object of the Conference will not be the conclusion of a formal treaty, and that the invitations will be sent out as soon as all the Governments have replied to the note of last September.

Russia, it is stated, has, with the support of Austria and Germany, suggested that Turkey and Persia should refer their frontier disputes to European arbitration.

AMERICA.

President Grant made an official inspection of the International Exhibition Buildings, Philadelphia, yesterday week, accompanied by Mr. Owen, the British Commissioner. The President expressed his gratification at the extent of the buildings and the forward state of the work.

Letters and despatches from the executive officers of the British Commission have been received from Philadelphia, which state that the Exhibition there is likely to prove brilliantly successful. The buildings are in a very advanced state, and the picture-gallery, which is to be permanent, is rising rapidly. In recognition of the friendly co-operation of the British Government, and to meet the large demands made by the British exhibitors, the space in the central hall has been rearranged so as to give to this country a commanding central position corresponding with that of America itself. Exhibitors will be allowed to attach to their goods the price at which they can be produced here. By this means Americans will be able to see the extent to which their tariff increases the cost of European articles.

Six persons belonging to the Philadelphia Miners' Union have been condemned to twelve months' imprisonment each for conspiracy and riot in connection with the recent strike, and work at the collieries has been resumed.

The Bunker's Hill centenary was celebrated at Boston, on Thursday week, with immense enthusiasm. So great was the

gathering that thousand of persons, it is stated, were unable to obtain even shelter on the Wednesday night, and had to pass the night in the open air. The Southern soldiers who attended were very warmly received. There were speeches, a religious service, music, illuminations, and fireworks.

There have been shocks of earthquake in Ohio and Indiana.

INDIA.

From the accounts published by the Indian papers it appears that the installation of the new Guicowar of Baroda took place amid all possible splendour and display. No signs of disaffection were visible, but a feeling of satisfaction seemed to be general.

Advices received at Simla state that as the King of Burmah has accounted to Sir Douglas Forsyth for his reception of the Chinese General Leeseetahi, and has guaranteed the independence of the Western Karenee, it is probable that there will be no war. Sir Douglas, however, waits for further instructions.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Calcutta telegraphed on Tuesday thus:—"The report of the assembling of a large Chinese army at Mauwyne has caused great depression in the money and stock markets here."

AUSTRALIA.

It is proposed by the new Ministry of South Australia to adopt an enterprising policy of borrowing and immigration. Parliamentary sanction will be asked for a loan of two millions sterling, of which £100,000 will be for immigration purposes, and the remainder for railways and harbours. The tariff is to be the same as that in force at Sydney.

CHINA.

A Shanghai despatch of Friday last week states that some native soldiers at Chin-Kiang having insulted the American Consul and his wife, two of them were arrested and temporarily confined in the British Consulate, which was shortly surrounded by Chinese soldiers and a mob, endeavouring to force the release of the prisoners. The foreign residents at once proceeded to the Consulate to assist in repelling the assault. The Chinese authorities, however, ultimately succeeded in quieting the mob. The British and American Consuls had left Shanghai for Chin-Kiang. The British corvette *Thalia* and the American war vessel *Palos* were to follow. A subsequent telegram from Shanghai announces that Chin-Kiang is quiet, and that the Chinese authorities have partially satisfied the demands made by the American and British Consuls in consequence of the late outrages.

A Chinese gun-boat has fired upon and seized a British steamer, the *Carisbrooke*, off the Hainan coast, on suspicion of being engaged in smuggling.

Prince Milan, in receiving Mr. White, the new British representative at Belgrade, interchanged with him expressions of mutual good-will.

Judgment has been given in favour of Japan by the Czar, as arbitrator in the dispute between that country and Peru respecting the seizure of a Peruvian vessel and the release of the coolies on board.

M. d'Arrest, professor in the University of Copenhagen, died recently, at the age of fifty-three. He had acquired a European reputation for his researches into the spectrum analysis of nebulous stars.

According to a South African paper, Sir Henry Barkly will return to England after visiting the diamond-fields, and be succeeded as Governor of the Cape by Sir Garnet Wolseley, as soon as the latter is able to leave Natal.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies have voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the form in which it was proposed by the Government. The Ministry have introduced a bill authorising the city of Bucharest to contract a loan of £320,000.

According to a letter from Lieutenant R. Betton Sayce, the measles were not introduced into Fiji by her Majesty's ship *Dido*. "The disease was caught in Sydney by the ex-King of Fiji, his sons, and suite, some of whom were on the sick-list upon our leaving Australia. Our doctor advised that the King's son, Ratu Timoci, who had not recovered when we reached Levuka, should remain on board, but his advice was not adopted by the patient, hence the spread of the disease. The subsequent loss of life arose from the natives preferring their own remedies to those of the English doctors, and persisting, as usual, to bathe several times a day."

An American paper gives an account of a "mammoth hennery," which has been established by two brothers in Colorado, a few miles from Denver:—"It covers four acres, which are laid out like a village, with streets and avenues, along which are built long rows of houses of various designs. Regular families of hens are assigned to these houses, and it is found that they quickly domesticate themselves, without troubling their neighbours. The population of the village is about 2000, divided closely into social cliques of Brahmas, Cochins, Shanghais, and Dorkings, and the chief products are eggs and spring chickens. Sundays included, the industrious matrons of the village turn out daily from forty to fifty dozens of eggs, which are sold for from 30 to 50 cents per dozen."

The Bessemer steamer has returned to Milwall Docks for repairs, and may be inspected daily.

The Town Council of Kingston-on-Thames, on Wednesday, unanimously elected Mr. Hardman, chairman of the Surrey Sessions, as Recorder for the borough.

We are happy to assure our readers that the statement of the death of Captain H. A. Kennedy, well known in the chess world, which appeared in a weekly contemporary of Saturday last, is unfounded.

The midland counties archery meeting took place, on Wednesday and Thursday, in the Jephson Gardens, Leamington. The prizes amounted to 200 *gs.* There was a large and very fashionable gathering of spectators, representatives of all the principal archery societies in the kingdom being present.

Sir Geo. Campbell, M.P., late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presided, on Wednesday, at a meeting in connection with the Baptist Conference being held at Wisbeach, and testified to the great Imperial services which the missionaries of the society have rendered during times of great difficulty as well as to the spiritual good they are accomplishing in India.

The House of Commons Committee on the Acts relative to Corrupt Practices at Elections have agreed to resolutions which they have reported to the House. They think that election petitions should be tried before two Judges, and that no member should be unseated, nor any person be declared guilty of a corrupt practice, except upon their joint decision. They are in favour of the summary trial before the Judges of all persons against whom corrupt practices are alleged, and suggest a punishment of three months' imprisonment on conviction. They also report that some sufficient penalty should be attached to the violation of the law regarding the use of hired vehicles.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bathe, Stephen Brown, to be Vicar of Corley.
 Bostock, G. J.; Vicar of Penstanton, Hunts.
 Cohen, J.; Vicar of Whitechapel; Vicar of Heston, Middlesex.
 Curry, Henry Thomas; Vicar of Badley, Suffolk.
 Dyce, A. F.; Chaplain to the Chorley Union, Lancashire.
 Fleming, J.; Honorary Chaplain to the Duke of Westminster.
 Fox, George Edmund; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist's, Kilburn.
 Garry, S. Nicholas; Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.
 Glenn, Allen G.; Vicar of Barnston, Cheshire.
 Hardy, T. W.; Vicar of St. John's, Erith, North Kent.
 Hoare, J. W. D.; Vicar of St. Philip's, Sydenham, Kent.
 Jayne, F. J.; one of the Preachers at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.
 Jickling, F.; Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the Diocese of Norwich.
 Leaves, T.; Sole Charge of St. James's, Alington, Ottery St. Mary.
 Little, W. J. K.; Incumbent of St. Alban's, Waterloo-road, Manchester.
 Lock, Campbell; Rector of Chilton with Clonfield and Idsworth, Hants.
 Lumby, J. R.; Vicar of St. Edward's, Cambridge.
 Morgan, George; Vicar of Edlington, Lincolnshire.
 Morton, F. C.; Rector of Trinity Church, Chesterfield.
 Roberts, C. W.; Vicar of Raydon, with the Perpetual Curacy of Wangford with Henham, Suffolk.
 Sharpe, R. M.; Vicar of St. George's, Newcastle, Staffordshire.
 Whitfield, F.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Hastings.
 Witt, S. T.; Private Chaplain to Bishop Piers Claughton.
 Woolnough, J. B.; Vicar of Chute Forest, Wilts.—*Guardian*.

Lord Lawrence presided on Wednesday over a meeting of the Anglo-Indian Christian Union, which was held at the London Tavern.

The Archbishop of Canterbury gave his annual dinner to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy on Wednesday at Lambeth Palace. Covers were laid for fifty.

At a meeting, on Monday, of members of the Reverend Mr. Mackonochie's congregation, a protest to the Archbishop of Canterbury against their pastor's sentence, and an address of sympathy to himself, were adopted.

A Conference on Christian Missions has been held at the Cannon-street Hotel, the Bishop of London in the chair. Its object being to maintain and stimulate Christian zeal and energy in that department of Church work.

The Rev. Henry White, M.A., chaplain of the Savoy and chaplain to the House of Commons, who was offered the vicarage of Halifax by the Prime Minister, has decided to decline the post.

Of the 435 churches in the archdeaconries of Winchester and the Isle of Wight, 149 have been built and 146 restored since 1840. The sums (exceeding £500) expended on them amount to £864,419, of which all but £40,952 has been received from voluntary sources.

The Archbishop of Dublin preached on Sunday afternoon at St. James's, Piccadilly, in continuation of the series of sermons now being delivered there on well-known devotional books, upon Richard Baxter's "Saint's Rest," reading as his text words, "There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God."

On Thursday week the parish church of Tidmington, which is annexed to the rectory of Shipstone-on-Stour, was reopened by the bishop of the diocese, after a thorough restoration, which has been effected by the exertions of the Rector, the Rev. W. K. B. Briscoe. The altar-cloth, which was much admired for its beauty, is the gift of Lady Pole; and a handsome stained-glass window has been contributed by Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Nicoll.

The first stone of the new church in Melksham Forest was laid on the 10th inst. by Miss Bamwell, daughter of the Rev. E. L. Bamwell, of Melksham, Wilts, who builds and endows the church. The Rev. D. Wilkinson, the Vicar. The forest is a retired part of the large parish of Melksham, at an inconvenient distance from the parish church, and principally inhabited by poor people. The architect is Mr. Adye, of Bradford-on-Avon.

At a meeting on Wednesday evening at the central rooms of the Church of England Young Men's Society, in Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, a testimonial was presented to Mr. Henry W. Hart, who for nearly twenty years has been the secretary of the society, and who has recently resigned. Mr. W. T. Charley, M.P., occupied the chair. This society, according to its last report, contains 3000 members, distributed in London and the provinces among the parent associations and its twenty-five branches.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The classical moderators issued the following class-list on Wednesday evening:—

Class 1.—C. Archer, St. Edmund H.; R. N. Arkle, University; J. Bain, New; T. Bates, University; F. G. Brabant, Corpus Christi; W. Brinton, Christ Church; G. R. Browne, Brasenose; P. J. Cade, Christ Church; W. P. Craies, New; J. H. Deazeley, Merton; T. N. Hart-Smith, Exeter; A. Inkersley, Brasenose; E. C. Kennedy, Trinity; W. Y. King, Balliol; A. F. Leupolt, Brasenose; W. H. Myers, Balliol; F. L. Nash, New; T. J. Puckle, Exeter; J. F. Richards, Balliol; W. Ritchie, Oriel; G. G. Robinson, Exeter; W. S. Sichel, Balliol; C. G. Steel, University; W. B. Taylor, Brasenose; C. G. Townshend, Keble; C. Tracey, Lincoln; W. Warry, Exeter; A. D. Wedderburn, Balliol.

Class 2.—H. M. Bannister, Pembroke; D. P. Barton, Corpus Christi; J. Bonar, Balliol; F. S. N. Bousfield, Lincoln; Hon. F. J. Bruce, Balliol; A. Capel, Trinity; T. N. Carter, Queen's; D. J. Cowles, St. John's; W. Douglas, Keble; W. J. Evans, Jesus; J. C. Evans, Jesus; W. Fell, University; F. Harvey, Magdalen; F. J. Hasluck, Queen's; W. P. Herringham, Keble; T. R. E. Holmes, Christ Church; J. R. Keble, Keble; H. Kirk, Queen's; E. F. Lankester, Lincoln; E. Layman, Keble; S. H. Leonard, Lincoln; A. Lowe, Lincoln; J. J. Massingham, Balliol; F. A. Milne, Keble; H. Moore, Balliol; E. Newall, New; J. A. Paterson, Pembroke; G. H. Perry, Keble; H. V. Pigot, Oriel; C. Poole, Christ Church; L. O. Pyemont, Worcester; A. F. Roper, Keble; R. H. Ross, St. John's; G. Sayer, Trinity; C. F. Thomas, Jesus; J. D. Whyte, Oriel; H. S. Wilkinson, Merton; H. Wills, Balliol.

Class 3.—J. S. Allen, Balliol; L. B. Birkett, Trinity; H. Bowles, Corpus Christi; C. G. Browning, Corpus; F. M. Buckland, University; C. H. Caffin, Pembroke; H. O. Campbell, Pembroke; E. A. Copleston, St. John's; W. D. Craven, Worcester; G. P. Crawford, Corpus Christi; W. W. Crouch, Queen's; L. G. Dunlop, Balliol; A. Evans, Jesus; W. F. Evans, Jesus; E. F. Fanshawe, Balliol; F. C. Fox, Hertford; W. L. Giles, St. John's; R. V. O. Graves, St. John's; G. G. G. Hayward, New; F. M. Higgins, Keble; J. A. Howell, Jesus; J. E. J. Julian, Trinity; E. Lang, unattached; G. M. Merivale, New; W. Orde, University; L. Perrin, Magdalen; J. R. Reynolds, Wadham; W. J. Salter, Worcester; M. C. Sharp, Trinity; E. Sloman, St. Edmund Hall; A. M. M. Stedman, Wadham; W. R. H. Stevenson, New; J. C. Vernon, Merton; W. M. C. K. Wells, Queen's; T. G. Wyatt, Trinity.

The following have been elected to demyships at Magdalen:—Classical—A. F. S. Goodrick, Great Yarmouth School; J. H. Dakyns, Clifton College; J. Hill and A. T. Roberts, Charterhouse; H. N. Lachlan, Tonbridge School. Mathematical—J. O. Jelly, Manchester Grammar School; A. L. Felkin, Wolverhampton School. In Natural Science—A. J. Anderson, Manchester Grammar School; J. W. Stubbs, Clifton College. To an exhibition in Natural Science—H. A. B. Wilson, Magdalen College School.

Mr. C. Gore, scholar of Balliol, has been elected to a fellowship at Trinity. Mr. Gore obtained a first class in Classical Moderations in Michaelmas Term, in 1872, and a first class in the Final Classical School at the recent examination in Easter Term, 1875.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. John James Stewart Perowne, D.D., has been elected Hulsean Professor of Divinity, in the place of Dr.

Lightfoot, who vacated the Professorship on his appointment to the Lady Margaret's Professorship.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed the Rev. F. A. J. Hort, B.D., of Emmanuel College, to be Lady Margaret Preacher for the year ensuing.

The international law scholarships founded by the late Dr. Whewell have been awarded to Mr. A. W. Verrall, B.A., Fellow of Trinity, and Mr. R. J. Griffiths, B.A., St. John's.

The matriculations during the academical year just closed show a steady increase, as do also the degrees taken, notwithstanding the increased stringency of the examinations. The numbers suddenly expanded about eight years ago, owing in a great measure to changes in the regulations for admission to some branches of the legal and medical professions. The long duration of a student's "articles" formerly excluded him from the University; but the old system of long apprenticeships—except, perhaps, in civil engineering—has now disappeared, and the leading members of the profession seem anxious that candidates for admission to them should have received a liberal as well as a technical education. Comparing the academical year just closed with eight years ago, we have the following figures:—Matriculations—1874-5, 672; 1866-7, 562. B.A. and LL.B. degrees—1874-5, 458; 1866-7, 441. M.B. degrees—1874-5, 10; 1866-7, 6. The admissions for next October are said to be very numerous, and the college tutors are fast securing lodgings for their freshmen.

It is stated that three of the students at Girton College for ladies have passed in papers of general examinations for degrees of Bachelor of Arts with such merit as to qualify them for the first class. They are Miss Eliza Baker, of Bristol; Miss Alice Barbara Betham, niece of Miss M. Betham-Edwards, novelist; and Miss Annie Selina Wallis, daughter of the Rev. J. Wallis, Brixton.

Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, on Wednesday distributed prizes won by students of University College in the faculties of arts and laws and of science, and in doing so delivered an address, in which he traced the history of the college, pointing out how fully it had answered the purpose for which it was founded, and then proceeded to argue in favour of education on a wider basis than the study of the classical languages.

Speech day at St. Paul's School was celebrated on Wednesday with the usual orations and distribution of prizes, in presence of members of the Mercers' Company, the governors of the foundation. Dr. Kynaston, the Head Master, read a long list of honours obtained by the present and past Paulines since the last apposition, and Bishop Claughton addressed a few words to the boys on the importance of making the fullest use of the most important and happiest time of their lives.

Yesterday week was the prize day at the Liverpool College, the Bishop of Chester presiding. In handing two challenge cups of silver—the prizes for athletic exercises—to the winners, the principal (the Rev. George Butler) took occasion to observe that the colleges had representatives in the crews of the last two University boat-races. In the last race the largest men in each boat were old students of Liverpool College, and it was satisfactory to note that their pre-eminence in physical pursuits was equalled by their mental attainments.

The annual speech day at Wellington College took place yesterday week. Although very early in the morning there was a heavy fall of rain, threatening to interfere seriously with all the anticipated pleasures of the occasion, yet long before noon the sun shone brilliantly, and the weather proved all that could be desired. A luncheon followed the speeches, at which the Duke of Wellington presided.

Lord Aberdare presided over the annual meeting and distribution of prizes at the University of Wales, at Aberystwith, on Tuesday, and, in the course of an address, made reference to University education in Wales, and pointed out the impossibility of Welsh parents bearing the expenses of a University training, arguing that it was the duty of the Principality to do for its children that which Scotland and Ireland had done for theirs.

At the Offertory at Cumbrae, on St. Columba's Day, June 9, there was a gift by the Earl of Glasgow to the Scottish Episcopal Church of the titles conveying to it the college and grounds, the value being more than £20,000.

At a meeting of the trustees of Anderson's University, held in Glasgow on Tuesday, it was intimated that Professor Biscoff had resigned the chair of technical chemistry in consequence of the limited number of students who attended.

The following have been elected to scholarships at Marlborough:—Senior Scholarships—H. R. Thomson and C. L. Davies. Junior Scholarships—H. E. Fernandez, J. C. Godley, R. A. Farrar, R. F. Cholmeley, D. Tait, and J. H. C. Dalton (mathematical). Indian Scholarship—W. Dibb. Free Nominations—W. R. Morton and F. A. Kirkpatrick (both from Mr. Waterfield's, of East Sheen). Examiners—S. S. Lewis, M.A., F.S.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Corpus Christi, Cambridge; and E. Wallace, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Worcester.

The biennial Old Pauline dinner was held, on Tuesday last, at Willis's Rooms. Between fifty and sixty old Paulines were present. Sir Frederick Halliday, K.C.B., was in the chair. A loving-cup "to the Pious Memory of Dean Colet, Founder of the School" having been passed "across and across the table," according to custom, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts followed. The toast of the evening, "Prosperity to St. Paul's School," which was given by the chairman, was responded to by Dr. Kynaston, who was the only non-Pauline present, but who has, nevertheless, spent more time at the school than any of those who call themselves by her name, for he celebrated that day the thirty-seventh anniversary of his installation as High Master.

Mr. Stephen D. Orme, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, assistant master of Rossall School, has been appointed to the head mastership of Beaumaris Grammar School.

At a meeting held at the Mansion House on Monday afternoon, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, it was resolved that an executive committee, consisting of the following, should be formed for the purpose of considering the best means of applying to London the principle of the Cambridge University extension scheme:—The Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., the Rev. Canon Barry, the Rev. Wm. Rogers, the Hon. George Brodrick, Professor Morley, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, and Mr. Thomas Hughes.

The Bishop of Manchester, on Wednesday, distributed prizes to the successful students at the Stockport Grammar School. His Lordship subsequently addressed the persons present on the subject of education, remarking that while he should be the very last to disparage useful studies, at the same time he stoutly maintained that there was no better instrument for disciplining the mind and training it to use its power than the classical languages, Latin, Greek, and the study of mathematics.

"WINNOWING."

The subject of this picture, in which Mr. F. Chester has shown the command he possesses over the delineation of the human form with equal truth and grace, is one of the simplest labours of rural life, in the most unsophisticated age and condition. Those two barefooted young women by the seashore are employed in passing through their sieves the corn, which men have reaped, in order to separate the grain from the husk, and they will perhaps work at the grinding of the same in an old-fashioned hand-mill to-morrow. Such primitive methods of dealing with this gift of Nature's bounty are still practised, it is said, in some remote and sequestered parishes of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as in other countries of Europe. Their occupation, in the case which Mr. Chester's picture sets before us, must be considerably assisted by a moderate seabreeze to carry off the husks and chaff. The young women seem rather to enjoy it, and we hope nothing will ever spoil their good health and good temper.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK.

The new School of Art Needlework was opened on Tuesday, at the South Kensington Museum, by her Royal Highness Princess Christian. There were also present the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Teck, Lady Spencer, Lady Somers, Lady Marion Alford, Lady Fitzherbert, Lady Hamilton Gordon, Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, Hon. Mr. Welby, Prince Christian, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Wharnclyffe, Mr. Holmes (the hon. secretary), and a large number of visitors, especially ladies. There were altogether about eighty specimens of needlework in various colours, and, though these of themselves would have sufficed for the decoration of the room, there was an abundance of flowers and plants before the dais on which their Royal Highnesses sat.

The proceedings were opened by Prince Christian, who said that being the first meeting of the Royal School of Art Needlework in the new place given to it by her Majesty's Commissioners, her Royal Highness desired him to say that she was prepared to read a few words in order to show how deeply she treasured in her heart the object that brought them together.

Princess Christian then came forward and said,—"My Friends,—I am anxious to say a few words to you on the occasion of our removal here, when the school has entered upon a new stage in its life, and when we may hope to see its sphere of usefulness largely developed. The council and officials have hitherto felt great difficulty, owing to the insufficiency of space in our old premises, and in this respect we hope that much greater comfort will be enjoyed by all of you in your new and what I trust will prove your happy home. But it is not of space or material comfort that I wish now to speak, but of the spirit which I hope to see amongst you all, and on which entirely depends the success of our school. If you will aid me and the council in our endeavours to keep it up to the high standard at which it originally started, and if you will look upon its success as being a point of honour with you so far as your individual exertions can conduce to that end, I have no fear as to the result. Recollect where the school started from—the warm sympathy with misfortune and the rare energy and self-devotion of Mrs. Welby. It is in this spirit that I so earnestly wish it to continue. Owing to great bodily suffering, she has been obliged to relinquish her post among us; but what you can do in her absence is to prove yourselves all she believes you to be—heart and soul devoted to the work which she started. Let me entreat you lay aside every personal feeling from this day forward, having the one only object in view—the success of our school. What I particularly desire to see among the staff and lady-workers is a sense of pride and interest in their occupation. I want to see ready and cheerful co-operation among all those employed, more especially with those who are intrusted with the management; and here I would wish to express my own sense of gratitude to our present manager, who has given up all home ties to devote herself entirely to this work, and whose self-sacrifice is in itself the best example I can hold up to the workers. I would willingly not speak of myself; but this much I wish to tell you, that many and many are the anxious hours I have passed, and shall still have to pass, before I see it really worthy to be called the Queen's School. My mother has given her name as patron, and this in itself is another inducement to work incessantly towards our high object—the revival of a nearly lost and beautiful art, that of decoration, the details of which must be intrusted to women, as, to them, the occupation is not irksome or unnatural. If the desire which had been created, and which is increasing, for more beautiful and artistic needlework obtain even a larger influence over the wealthy classes of this rich country than at present, there is no saying how much good may not result from it to the great mass of unemployed women in England. The council have had anxious moments to go through. They have been liberally supported; but they cannot count upon extraneous aid, and it is therefore to the staff of workers that they look for hearty and intelligent support in future if the school is to remain in existence and fulfil the objects for which it was established. I am sure I only express the feelings of all the members of the council when I say how truly they wish you to look upon them individually as friends who have your truest interests at heart—none more so than our vice-president, who has been my right hand in all things, and who has never shunned fatigue or anxiety of mind in times of our greatest need. And now I wish you God-speed, and beg you to believe how my heart goes with you in this our joint work."

Lady Marion Alford then read a statement which gave a sketch of the history of the school and explained its aim, which was to restore needlework to its place in art. It concluded as follows:—"We have men of genius with critical acumen to advise us; we have a council earnest and unremitting in its labours; a president whose wise kindness, zeal, and devotion could not be surpassed; we have the Queen for our patron, and, by God's blessing, we shall succeed."

Dean Stanley spoke a few words in conclusion, and Princess Christian declared the school to be opened.

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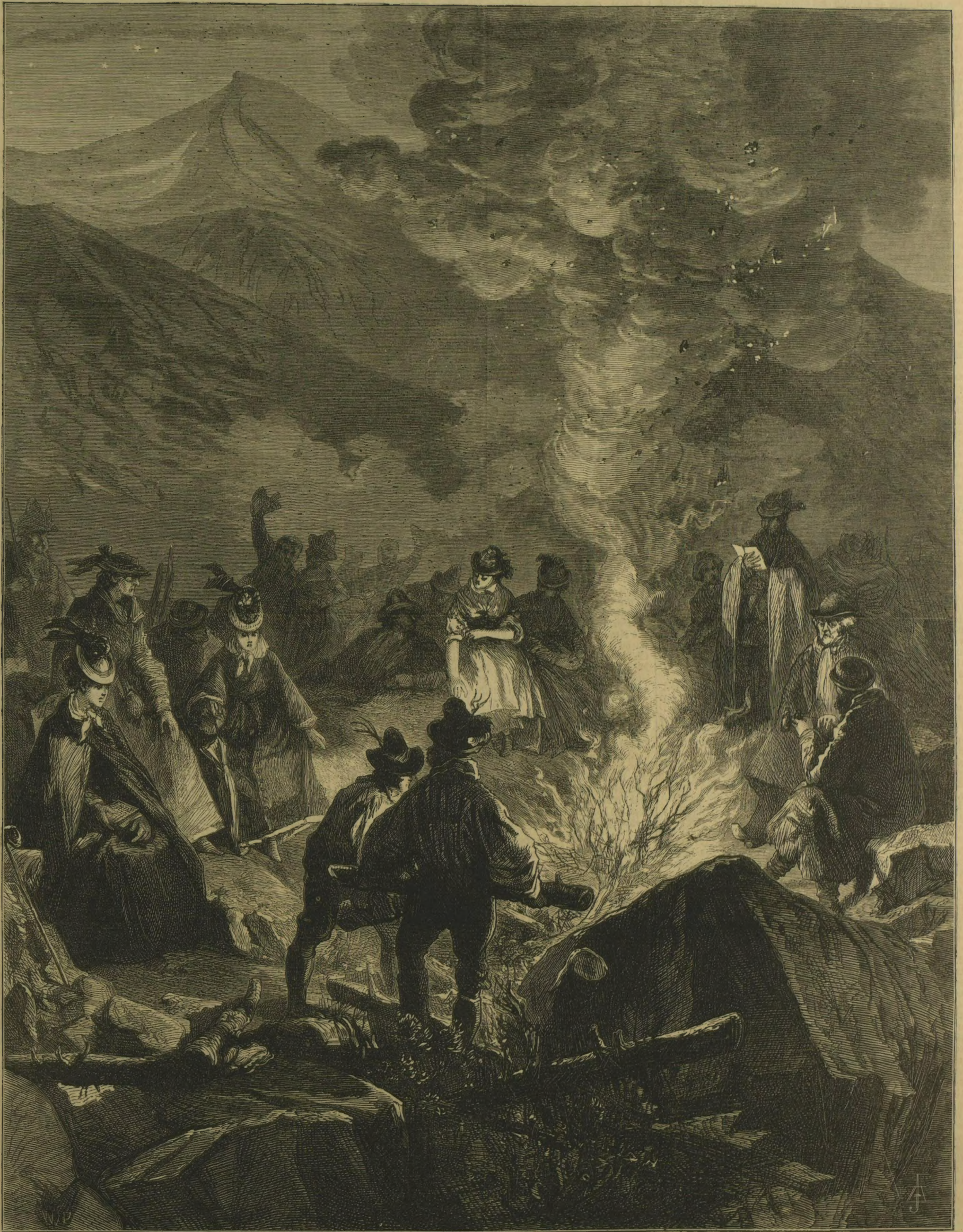
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THE MIDSUMMER EVE BONFIRE IN THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons has lately got into an irritable and fantastic mood, and has been out of humour with the Government, and even with the Prime Minister, for their conduct of business. A good deal of the friskiness and caprice which has been exhibited has been produced by individual proneness to make a mess; and it may at once be said that the crying instance of this has been found in the proceedings on the Merchant Shipping Bill. This measure has generated a persistent criticism as a whole and some sharp objections in parts, the critics being by no means confined to the Opposition proper, for some of its most determined assailants were amongst the Ministerial ranks. To resist this formidable force there has been literally only Sir Charles Adderley, with Mr. Cavendish Bentinck for his best man, which latter gentleman has given his chief countenance only, never having opened his mouth during the discussion, except to yawn, but once, when he rose to oppose an amendment. The gentleman who proposed it was so overwhelmed by the phenomenon of the Secretary to the Board of Trade breaking silence that, in a moment, he held up his arms, as if to fend him off, and exclaimed in tremulous tones that he gave up his proposal. Sir Stafford Northcote has given his colleague his moral support by sitting regularly beside him, and more than once when Sir Charles Adderley had got into a state of collapse he endeavoured to revive him, but with little success. It was with the utmost difficulty that a twice-prolonged debate on going into Committee was checked, while in Committee the proceedings were protracted and tumultuous. From every side the shipowners came down, "like Kedron in flood," on the dazed and dizzy President of the Board of Trade. In vain did he make concession after concession, emasculating the bill in order to obtain peace. Still came the rapid file-firing of the Opposition, aided by skirmishers on the flank of the Government ranks; and at one time matters had got in such an entanglement that even Major O'Gorman perceived the state of things, and roared out, in language of no ordinary breadth, that the President of the Board of Trade was incapable of conducting the carriage of the bill, and that he could not answer a single question without applying to somebody near him, who, it may be parenthetically said, was not Mr. Cavendish Bentinck.

At length matters came to a crisis. One night the House was worked up to a state of great excitement. The subject was a provision of the bill to abolish advance-notes to seamen, and the shipowners on all sides were unanimous in condemning the proposal. After considerable discussion in this sense Sir Charles Adderley rose and emphatically said that all the speeches which had been delivered were in favour of the proposal of the bill. At this there was a roar of dissent, and all at once Major O'Gorman was elevated to the dignity of a seer, and his assertion that the President of the Board of Trade was—to use a sporting phrase—nowhere, was fully recognised. Straightway, contrary to the supposed principle of Englishmen never to hit anyone that is down, the opponents of the proposition became clamorous and rushed on in force. Besides the Opposition, there was Mr. Gorst, enacting the "candid friend" of the Government, advising, sneering, and downright condemning. In the immediate vicinity of the Treasury Bench was Mr. M'Ever, continually spattering out criticisms and disapproval; while last, but not least, there was Mr. Bates, standing exactly at the ear of the President of the Board of Trade, and pouring into it a continuous stream of angry dissent. This gentleman wound himself up to a tremendous bombardment of the Minister. The debate ran on to a very late hour, and at a quarter to one Mr. Bates rose, and, notwithstanding an assurance which had been given that some amendment or the other would be accepted, and the proposal to abolish advance-notes not carried out in its integrity, he spoke in a prepared manner, reading a long list of documents, until a quarter past one.

Then the Government proposed to let matters rest until the next day, when the course to be pursued would be announced. But many Ministerialists, with noise and shouting, refused to allow progress to be reported; and it was only by the aid of the Opposition that the badgered chief of the Board of Trade got breathing-time. On the following day Sir Charles Adderley quietly signified that he would accept a mollifying amendment. But the spirit which had actuated the opponents of this particular proposal was still as lively as ever, and controversy and opposition raged furiously, until at length Mr. Disraeli—who had not attended the previous discussions, but of course had heard of them—came forward and signified that, as the clause in dispute seemed to please nobody, he would give it up. There was not exactly a demonstration of triumph, as might have been expected, perhaps because those Ministerialists who had contributed so much to the humiliation of the Government might have had some compunctious visitings which prevented their cheering.

On the same occasion when the debate on the Merchant Shipping Bill was prolonged to half-past one in the morning, there was a remarkable episode, for at that hour Dr. Kenealy moved, without prelude, for leave to bring in a bill to establish triennial Parliaments. At once Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who was acting leader, stated, on the part of the Government, that he could not consent to allow even the introduction of such a bill. Of course, Mr. Whalley was maudlinly indignant; and then a foremost man amongst a clique of members, who oppose everything, and who are always lurking about the House till all hours of the morning, objecting to going on with unimportant business, disputing capriciously on that point, protracting the sittings, and maddening everybody by their inane obstinacy, started up, and denounced so unusual a proceeding as opposing a bill on its introduction. The fact is that, though such a proceeding has not been much practised of late years, to the great flooding of the order-book with matters which from their nature should be disposed of at once and not allowed to occupy valuable time in further consideration, when their ultimate rejection is certain, the custom has not fallen into absolute desuetude, but has occasionally been resorted to more or less recently. One of these discussions, which at that time of the morning seem almost frenzied, ensued, and did not cease till a quarter past two. Then Dr. Kenealy presented himself, and, unfolding what appeared like a huge brief, proceeded deliberately and with irritating slowness, to pronounce a treatise on the constitution of Parliaments from the period subsequent to the deluge until the very moment that he was speaking. When an attempt was made to interrupt him, he drew himself up, and *ad hoc* exclaimed that there should be no division until he had finished his speech, of which there was a good deal to come. Then resort was had to a "count," which might have been effected, but the Government judiciously prevented it, preferring to wait an hour more in order that the Bill might have its coup de grâce, and trouble the House no more this Session. Eleven persons were found to vote with Dr. Kenealy for Triennial Parliaments, not because they approved of the principle, but because, as alleged, he had been treated exceptionally, and with personal malice, by means of a refusal to allow him to introduce a Bill—verily the member for Stoke has the nucleus of a party in the House now.

The spirit of distrust and something more in the conduct of business by the Government, which had flashed out fitfully but strongly during the progress of the Merchant Shipping Bill, broke out into flame on a day when it was proposed immediately to take away Tuesdays from private members and appropriate them to the purposes of the Ministry. Remonstrances came from all sides, Ministerialists and Oppositionists, protesting that even in the harassing times of Mr. Gladstone's administration the House had not been harried by morning sittings, introduced very early, and continued with irritating constancy; and indignation culminated when it was sought to seize on the Tuesdays a full month earlier in the Session than ever had been the case. It might have been fancied that even those judicious persons who do not care if private members' business were utterly extinguished, felt that it was hard that the House should be pressed and worried to push on, merely to gratify a crotchety of the Prime Minister, that all the bills which have been brought forward by the Ministry should pass within the usual limits of a Session. Mr. Disraeli has been giving himself a good deal of leave of absence from the House of late, and with curious infelicity he did not come down to propose a rather risky proposition himself, but trusted it to Mr. Hardy, who is singularly ill-adapted to manage and conciliate a recalcitrant House; and, in fact, though he is courageous enough, and can be haughty and hot enough, he was overwhelmed by the storm he had raised, and with bated breath, and a humbleness which with him is ever a marvel, consented to postpone the proposal until Mr. Disraeli could try his hand in testing the plasticity of the House. In due time the Premier took up the theme and talked about a misconception, for, in proposing to take the Tuesday, he assumed that the House was still under the influences of his glamour, and was a consenting party to the proposal, or he would not have made it. So, shortly, the malcontents and the aggressors were blessing each other—which was very affecting.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

At the instance of Lord Oranmore, the House yesterday week discussed the subject of National Education in Ireland; but no motion was made. The Matrimonial Causes and Marriage Law (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn; the Municipal Elections Bill and the Metalliferous Mines Bill were passed through Committee; the report of the Turnpike Roads (South Wales) Bill was received; the Metropolitan Police (Surgeon, Clerk, &c.) Superannuation Bill went through Committee; and the Report of the Offences against the Persons Bill was brought up.

The Marquis of Bath, on Monday, brought forward the subject of a proposed service by Messrs. Moody and Sankey to the scholars of Eton, and inquired whether the governing body of the college intended to interfere. Lord Lyttelton replied that the governors, of whom he is one, were fortunately to have a meeting on Tuesday, when the matter would be taken into consideration. The Chelsea Hospital Lands Bill was read the second time; the reports of the Municipal Elections Bill and the Bishopric of St. Albans Bill were received. The Turnpike Roads (South Wales) Bill, the Metropolitan Police (Surgeon, Clerk, &c.) Superannuation Bill, and the Intestates' Widows and Children Act Extension Bill were severally read the third time. A motion of Lord Strathnairn for correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office relating to the effects of competitive examination and the education for first commissions and appointments in India was negatived.

During the five-and-twenty minutes' sitting, on Tuesday, the House read the Endowed Schools Act Continuance Bill, the Glebe Loan (Ireland) Bill, and the Intestates' Widows and Children (Scotland) Bill the second time; and the Municipal Elections Bill, the Bishopric of St. Albans Bill, and the Metalliferous Mines Bill the third time. The Lord Chancellor brought in a bill for the registration of trade marks.

On the motion of the Bishop of London, on Thursday, the St. Paul's Cathedral (Minor Canonries) Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to. The Metropolitan Management Acts Amendment Bill was read the second time; as were also the Canada Copyright Bill and the Survey (Great Britain) Acts Continuances Bill. The Pollution of Rivers, the Endowed Schools Act (1868) Continuance, the Glebe Lands (Ireland), the Railway Companies, and the Intestates' Widows and Children (Scotland) Bills passed through Committee. The Gas and Water Orders Confirmation, and the Chelsea Hospital (Lands) Bills were read the third time and passed. The amendments in the Offences against the Person Bill was reported.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After we had gone to press with our early edition, on Thursday week, Dr. Kenealy moved for leave to bring in a bill to establish triennial Parliaments. Mr. Hardy declared that he could not assent to the introduction of such a measure; but Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Monk, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Sullivan, and several other hon. gentlemen appealed to the Government not to persist in the unusual course of dividing the House against the introduction of the bill. Mr. Beresford-Hope, Mr. Denzil Onslow, Mr. E. J. Reed, and others, however, supported the course taken by Mr. Hardy. After some further discussion, Dr. Kenealy denounced the dead set which he said was made against him, and severely criticised the language which some hon. gentlemen had used towards him. He read the bill which he was seeking to introduce, and declared that a torrent of abuse of the Constitution had set in in the House, and it was most likely to arouse a fury of indignation among the people. At twenty-five minutes past two o'clock on Friday morning, when the hon. gentleman had been speaking about half an hour, an unsuccessful attempt was made to count him out. The learned doctor still continued his observations, however, and in the course of them made bland references to "the shallow, miserable, and ignorant statesmen of the present time;" gave an epitome of English Parliamentary history from the earliest periods, explained many interesting features of the national debt, commented upon our standing army, and was proceeding "at large," when the Speaker reminded him that his remarks were not confined so closely as was needful to the subject of his measure. Dr. Kenealy still went on to comment on the extraordinary progress of the national debt; touched upon the statesmanship of Sir Robert Walpole; and finally declared that, whatever opinions might be formed by the wicked, the ignorant, or the malevolent, he (Dr. Kenealy) had as keen a sense of honour as any man living. At last, at ten minutes past three o'clock the House divided, and rejected the bill by 68 votes to 11.

At a morning sitting yesterday week the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill was further considered in Committee. With the assent of the Government, the ninth clause, intended to abolish advance-notes, was omitted, and progress was reported while the twelfth clause was still under discussion. The Juries (Ireland) Bill was afterwards passed through Committee. At the evening sitting the principal subject discussed was the condition of Turkey, introduced by Mr. Reginald Yorke. There was a pretty general expression of opinion that Turkey is very "sick" indeed.

In reply to questions from both sides of the House on Monday, Mr. Disraeli stated that there would be a morning sitting the next day, that he would introduce the Agricultural Holdings Bill on Thursday, and that on and after Tuesday next Government orders of the day would take precedence of notices of motion. A question from Mr. Lopes, addressed to the Lord Advocate, in the absence of the Attorney-General, drew forth the reply that the Government could not say when the Committee on the Judicature Act Amendment Bill would be taken; but an endeavour would be made to consult the convenience of the legal profession. The House then resumed the Committee on the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill, and devoted the remaining portion of the night to its consideration. Assisted by various concessions made by the President of the Board of Trade, progress was slowly made till clause twenty-one was reached, and the further consideration of the bill was adjourned.

At a morning sitting, on Tuesday, Lord Hartington drew attention to the state of public business; and a discussion ensued, in the course of which complaint was made with regard to the curtailment of the privileges of private members so early in the Session and the frequency of morning sittings. The consideration of amendments in the Friendly Societies Bill occupied the House until seven o'clock. At the evening sitting the subject of the heavy guns which will be used in our Navy was the principal topic of discussion.

Several hours were occupied, on Wednesday, with the consideration of a bill to repeal the Contagious Diseases Act, the second reading of which was moved by Sir Harcourt Johnstone. On a division, the bill was rejected by 308 to 126, or a majority of 182. The Glebe Lands Corporate Bodies (Ireland) Bill was read the second time.

In reply to Mr. Sullivan, on Thursday, Mr. Disraeli said he had no doubt an opportunity would be afforded to the hon. gentleman for bringing forward the subject of the present condition of affairs in the Baroda State prior to the end of the Session. Mr. Disraeli moved the discharge of the order of the day relative to the motion made in his name, on Tuesday last, that on the following and each succeeding Tuesday during the remainder of the Session Government orders should have precedence of all other business. He said that he had never contemplated such a sacrifice on the part of hon. members unless it was made unanimously. He then entered into a statement in respect to all the bills alluded to in her Majesty's speech, which were before the House in various stages, and which there was every prospect of carrying through. After a brief discussion, the order of the day in question was discharged. The Prime Minister then, in a lengthened speech, moved the second reading of the Agricultural Holdings Bill, which had come down from the Lords. The object of the measure, he stated, was to supply a deficiency in the existing law by proposing to secure compensation to tenants for what were called unexhausted improvements. A discussion followed which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lillie-bridge Skating Club opened their rink on Wednesday.

At the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday) there will be the annual rose show, display of the German Gymnastic Society, and the performance of "Clancarty."

We are requested to state that the Ladies' Self Help Association has removed from 43, Sackville-street, to 27, Edith-grove, Fulham-road.

At a meeting of the citizens of London, on Thursday, Alderman Knight and Deputy Breffet were duly elected Sheriffs. Mr. Benjamin Scott was re-elected Chamberlain.

The anniversary festival of the Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum took place, on Wednesday, at the Alexandra Palace—Mr. Lear Drew, the president, in the chair. There was a numerous attendance, and a liberal list of subscriptions was announced.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 35,413, of whom 32,817 were in workhouses and 52,596 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 9623, 16,477, and 21,262 respectively.

Permission having been given by the Royal Horticultural Society for a show in their grounds of flowers cultivated by children, the exhibition took place on Thursday week. The Duchess of Teck visited the show, and distributed prizes to the successful competitors.

The London committee for the Paris International Exhibition of 1875 has appointed a sub-committee to make necessary arrangements for English exhibitors. It was resolved to communicate with the French Commission about fixing a date for the Lord Mayor's official visit.

The Barton Court estate, near Hungerford, Berks, comprising about 2500 acres, and yielding an annual revenue of £5000, was sold by auction on Tuesday, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, by Messrs. Farebrother, Clarke, and Co., for £120,000, to Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., of Benham Park, Newbury, who is the proprietor of neighbouring property.

The following donations have been lately received by the directors of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, which aims at the welfare of seamen and is worthy of general support:—From the Goldsmiths' Company, £50; from the Grocers' Company, £50; from the Mercers' Company, £20; and from the Corporation of the Trinity House, £10 10s.

The Lady Mayoress, on Wednesday, entertained the pupils of the Masonic Institution for Girls at Battersea-rose at luncheon at the Mansion House. They were accompanied by Miss Jarwood and Miss Davis. At parting the Lady Mayoress distributed to each girl a workbasket filled with sweets as a souvenir of the visit.

At the invitation of the president and council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, a distinguished company assembled on Wednesday evening at the society's rooms, Conduit-street. During the evening the band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. Fred Godfrey, performed a selection of music from works of popular composers.

Lord Henry Lennox, Chief Commissioner of Works, in reply to a large and influential deputation who waited upon him to represent the nuisance arising from the barracks at Knightsbridge, and to request their removal to another site, expressed his sympathy with the object of the application, and promised to urge the Government to have the barracks removed.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that a handsome testimonial has been privately presented to Cardinal Manning on behalf of the lay Catholics, chiefly peers, in token of their satisfaction at the honour recently bestowed upon him by the Pope. The testimonial took the form of a sum of money amounting to nearly £6500, voluntarily contributed, towards which the Duke of Norfolk subscribed £1000.

Mr. Grant-Duff, M.P., presided last Wednesday on the occasion of presenting the prizes to the successful students of the St. Mary's Hospital School of Medicine, and in the course of a long speech discussed the question of general education.

Sir C. B. Adderley, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, presided last Saturday at the annual distribution of prizes amongst the successful students of navigation on board the training-ship Worcester, stationed off Greenhithe. The reports for the half year showed that the Worcester had maintained a satisfactory position with respect to the boys in training. The prizes were presented by Lady Adderley.

There was a great gathering on Tuesday evening at the Bloomsbury Baptist Chapel, on the occasion of the service connected with the recognition of the Rev. J. P. Chown as the new pastor. The Rev. Dr. Brock, the former pastor of the chapel, presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the Rev. A. McLaren, the Rev. Newman Hall, and other ministers, who cordially welcomed Mr. Chown to his new sphere of duty.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 85,113, of whom 32,817 were in workhouses and 52,296 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 9623, 16,477, and 21,262 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 572, of whom 400 were men, 111 women, and 31 children under sixteen.

Mr. Disraeli, accompanied by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Derby, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, met about two hundred of his supporters at the Foreign Office on Monday afternoon. The principal subject of discussion was the Agricultural Holdings Bill, which, according to present arrangements, will be taken in the Commons on Thursday next. Other matters, such as the course of public business during the remainder of the session, occupied attention, and the proceedings, which lasted over an hour and a half, then concluded.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London, on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the schemes of the school management committee respecting the qualifications of male pupil-teachers and the awarding of certificates to pupils were further discussed and agreed to. The Rev. J. Rodgers, in moving the reception of the quarterly reports and returns, made up to March last, was able to look forward to the time when the gross cost of education in the metropolis will be something like £1 10s., and the net cost to each ratepayer only about 12s. a year. Mr. Watson gave notice of a motion respecting education in practical cookery.

The annual meeting of the corps of Commissionaires was held last Saturday, Captain Morley, of the Body Guard, presiding. The reports of the commanding officer and the Executive Committee, which were unanimously adopted, referred to the satisfactory condition and progress of the corps. The commanding officer stated that the withdrawal of the permission for the band of the corps to play in St. James's Park had entailed a loss of hundreds of pounds contributed by the public for listening to the band. The annual muster of the corps was held on Sunday in Westminster Hall in the presence of a large number of regimental officers. After the parade the corps marched to Burrell-street church for Divine service.

The great rose show of the season was held at the Alexandra Palace on Thursday and Friday, and to-day (Saturday) there will be an exhibition of roses in pots and stove and greenhouse plants. This afternoon the third Italian concert by Her Majesty's Opera company will take place in the central hall. The attractions next week will be varied from day to day. On Monday the first trotting-match will be held, the first prize being a silver cup of the value of 100 gs. On Tuesday there will be a concert in aid of the International Mozart Institution, when the orchestra and chorus will comprise 1000 selected performers, the conductors being Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Weist Hill, and Mr. Edward Dannreuther. On Thursday the comedy of "Brighton" will be performed in the theatre, and a display of fireworks will be given. On Saturday the fête of the Royal Dramatic College will take place, at which all the principal artists of the present day will appear.

There were 2321 births and 1321 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 108, and the deaths by 71, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two preceding weeks had been equal to 20 and 20.2 per 1000, was again last week 20. There were 27 deaths from measles, 53 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, 54 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The 53 fatal cases of scarlet fever were 17 less than those in the previous week, but exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 18. The 22 deaths referred to fever were 15 below the corrected average weekly number, and included 1 certified as typhus, 19 as enteric or typhoid, and 2 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two preceding weeks had been 232 and 180, were 194 last week, and exceeded the corrected average number for the corresponding week in the last ten years by 15; 96 resulted from bronchitis and 62 from pneumonia. In Greater London 2732 births and 1530 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 33.9 and 19 per 1000 of the population. In the outer ring the death-rate from all causes, and from the seven principal zymotic diseases, was 14.3 and 2.5 per 1000 respectively, against 20 and 3.4 in Inner London. The mean temperature was 56.

From a return presented to Parliament by the Education Department it appears that up to Christmas, 1874, the London School Board had erected 73, and had had transferred to them 53 schools. For the year ended Michaelmas, 1874, the salaries of officers of the board amounted to £7531; of officers for enforcing compulsory by-laws to £13,348; and of teachers in schools, £73,151. The purchase of land for schools cost £166,946, and the erection and alteration of school buildings involved an expenditure of £353,408. The paid officers of the board were 57 in number, and their salaries ranged from £18 4s. to £1000 per annum. The clerk of the board and the architect each received £1000 per annum; the statistical clerk, £415; the accountant clerk, £365; the principal clerk of the school management department, £300; the minuting clerk, £315; chairman's secretary, £300; and principal assistant and sites clerk in the architect's department, £300 each. Nineteen other employés of that department received salaries up to £182 per annum; and there were in connection with it 20 clerks of the works at £163 16s. each. There were 459 local and outdoor officers with salaries ranging from £13 4s. for an office youth to £400 for each of the two inspectors of schools. The highest salary paid to a teacher was £200 per annum, and only in two cases was that figure reached, the next highest being £170. The persons summoned before the magistrates numbered 6918; in 1310 cases the summonses were withdrawn, and in 27 dismissed; while 4681 were convicted, costs being granted only in 1138 cases. In 28 cases an order was issued to attend school.

MR. TENNYSON'S QUEEN MARY.*

Our great poets have recently shunned the drama, preferring other forms of poetic composition, or using the dramatic form for closet study and not for public exhibition. Our laureate appears to have taken a different view, and to have aimed at uniting in the same work the subtle charms which set off the dramatic poem with those broader effects which conduce to the success of an acting play. Whether he has succeeded in this cannot possibly be predicated until the drama now just published shall have been tested by an actual performance. We are compelled to be thus reserved in expressing our opinion, because it is evident that, in order to its being acted at all, it must be submitted to many alterations demanded by the exigencies of the stage. Not one of the least is the excessive number of scenes in each act, and particularly those in which, after the manner of Shakspeare, the populace are made to take a part. Probably, however, the length of the drama will necessitate the removal of these; and some considerable condensation must take place in those that remain. The merits of the drama, as a poem, are great, and profound psychological insight into characters and motives frequently commands the reader's admiration. The spectator, however, cannot pause to reflect on these points, and can only accept them as they may be embodied by the performer. They are, besides, of that delicate sort which will require the most exquisite acting; and it is scarcely conceivable that any actress can realise many of the demands made upon her in the course of the development of Mary's character and story. Neither one nor the other is a "thing of beauty," such as is "a joy for ever," but both are in more than one particular exceedingly repulsive. The delicate theme, too, of Mary's barrenness almost defies allusion, much less full expression; and, admirably as the laureate has contrived to treat the topic, it is about as dangerous an incident as could possibly be introduced into a modern drama. And yet with this the close of the third act is burdened; which, as one of the principal landing-places of the drama, should have strongly appealed to popular sympathies. In the historical play many such difficulties occur; and, on the whole, we may congratulate Mr. Tennyson on the manner in which he has evaded or subdued them. The first two acts are treated with considerable skill, and lead up to tableaux which, though not strong, will suffice to bring down the drop with effect. The conclusion of the next act is not so happy, merely indicating that King Philip cares more for his supper than for his barren wife, of whom he confesses his weariness. The interest in Mary's character grows out of her unrequited love for the Monarch. After this act, another sets in of the repellent kind. We are required to admire the conscientious bigot. Difficult as this may be, the poet has revelled more at his ease in this portion of his subject than in any other. There is a grandeur in the evil which she cultivates and inflicts; and we now meet with scenes of very powerful acting, by which an audience, if it can get over its religious scruples, may be strongly impressed. Nothing short, however, of histrionic excellence will suffice for its satisfactory expression. Dialogues take place between Cardinal Pole, Crammer, Bonner, Cole, Lords Paget and Howard, and the Queen, which are terrible in their sublimity. Among these occurs a most remarkable scene. Two old women, named Joan and Tib, are introduced as chorus, moralising in a broad country dialect on the political events of the time. In conception and in execution it is alike imitable, and, if practicable in performance, it will form in itself a feature of especial attractiveness. Their final opinion of matters is thus expressed. Says Tib—"Ay, Joan; and Queen Mary gwes on a-burnin' and a-burnin', to git her baaby born; but all her burnin's 'ill never burn out the hypocrisy that makes the water in her. There's nought but the vire of God's hell ez can burn out that." "A-burnin', and a-burnin', and a-makin' o' volk madder and madder; but tek thou my word vor't, Joan,—and I beart wrong not twice i' ten year—the burnin' o' the owld archbishop 'ill burn the Pwoap out o' this 'ere land vor iver and iver." There is much in all this very applicable to some "burning questions" (to use a Parliamentary phrase) of our own era. We pass on now to the fifth, and, as it ought to be, the best act. We recognise at once the sublimity of the situations and the sentiments. The hour of retribution arrives for the guilty Mary; but, awful to think of, she is not conscious of her crimes, and regards them all as services rendered to God, for which he will recompense her with the salvation of her soul and its future felicity. Soon she discovers that there are serious discrepancies between her opinions and those of her husband. What she has done, and would do, from conviction, he would do merely from policy. This slave of expediency meditates even the death of his wife, and gives order for it to Count de Feria, his attendant; and ultimately the wished-for event takes place. Elizabeth at the same time appears at the palace, and is declared her successor by acclamation. Meagre as our outline may be, it sufficiently shows how close to history is Mr. Tennyson's treatment of this most difficult argument. There is no doubt that if this magnificent play can be planted on the stage it will redeem the reputation of our country's theatre, and set an example of earnest and sincere work both to the tragic author and his histrionic pupil. Mr. Tennyson's production is conceived in the ancient spirit; and it may stimulate others to worthy labours in the dramatic art, now much degraded by vulgar themes, conceived and executed in a vulgar spirit, and illustrated by a feeble and imbecile style scarce competent to sustain the conventional manners of a fifth-rate drawing-room. Let us hope that theatrical audiences will grow wiser, and no longer tolerate the deleterious stuff with which they have recently been dosed, to the great damage of their moral health.

* "Queen Mary: a Drama." By Alfred Tennyson. Henry S. King and Co.

On Wednesday evening the president and council of the Royal Society held a reception in the library of Burlington House, which was attended by a large number of distinguished visitors and Fellows of the society.

According to the *City Press*, the following are the present arrangements for the forthcoming visit of the Lord Mayor to Dublin:—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs and their ladies, with Mr. J. R. S. Vine, the Lord Mayor's private secretary, will arrive at Westland-row station, Dublin, about eight o'clock on Monday morning, the 28th inst. The visit will be made in semi-state, and the civic party will stay at the Shelbourne Hotel. The Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation of Dublin will go in procession to the hotel, and afterwards accompany the Lord Mayor and party to the Dublin Mansion House, where they will be entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Dublin. At half-past one a review of troops in honour of the visit will be held in Phoenix Park, and in the evening a visit will be paid to the Gaiety Theatre. On Tuesday the civic dignitaries will be present at the rifle competition which is coming off between the American team and the Irish team, a few miles out of Dublin. In the evening there will be a banquet, to which the Lord Mayor and his party are invited. On Wednesday the Lord Mayor of Dublin will conduct his visitors over some of the principal places of interest in the city.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing last week at Windsor and Hampton was of a very uninteresting description. Hackers' Ascot luck stuck to them at Windsor, their only serious reverse being the defeat of Scamp (7 st. 3 lb.) in the Windsor Handicap by Simon (6 st. 2 lb.), who carried off the same event last season. Neither Lowlander nor Tangible put in an appearance for the Royal Cup, which eventually dwindled down to a match between Fraulch and Restless, and resulted in an easy victory for the former. Hampton was scarcely so gay as usual, and the "gold cup" proved an ignominious failure, the everlasting Lillian being unopposed.

The story that the Cobham Stud Company had leased Doncaster from Mr. Peck for three years, at £2500 per annum, proved unfounded. As the company already possess Blair Athol, we could not see what they wanted with another Stockwell horse; and, in any case, the price demanded for the three years seemed far too much. We now learn that the Duke of Westminster, who is founding a breeding stud at Eaton Hall, has purchased Doncaster for the largest sum ever given for a horse; we believe the price to have been something like £14,000.

Fifty yearlings, by nearly twenty different sires, were sold at Middle Park on Saturday last for 11,505 gs., or an average of 230 gs. This result compares unfavourably with that obtained by the Cobham Stud; still, most of the mares were purchased in foal, and many of them had been injudiciously mated. T. Brown, the well-known trainer, was by far the largest purchaser, and, among others, secured the highest-priced youngster in the list, a filly by Vespasian—Seclusion (1500 gs.), who is full sister in blood to Hermit.

Twenty yachts started, on Tuesday last, for the annual Channel match of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club. The course was from Dover to Boulogne and back, and the first prize of £150 was won by the Corinne, in 8 h. 8 min. 35 sec. The Florida took the Town Prize of £100, and the Fiona a prize of £50. In the annual Channel match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club the first prize fell to the Sea Belle.

Cricketers are chiefly interested just at present in the doings of the Oxford and Cambridge teams, and the public have had plenty of chances of judging of the respective merits of the rival elevens in the great match of Monday and Tuesday next. At the end of last week Cambridge beat Surrey at the Oval by no less than 192 runs. Not to be outdone, Oxford defeated Middlesex by 156, nearly all the University men scoring well in their second innings, the total of which reached 301, and W. Foord-Kelsey taking no less than thirteen wickets. The light blues were not so successful against the M.C.C., though C. M. Sharpe was in rare form with the ball, getting rid of eleven of the home team, which eventually proved successful by 57 runs. Turning to county matches, we note that Derbyshire has inflicted a crushing defeat on Kent, winning in one innings, with 63 runs in hand; and that, after a very exciting finish, Surrey managed to beat Middlesex by 21 runs.

Fully 5000 people were present at the second summer meeting of the London Athletic Club, on Saturday last, and once more W. Slade distinguished himself by running a mile in 4 min. 24½ sec., the best time on record.

The thousand yards' race for the captaincy of the Serpentine Swimming Club resulted, on Wednesday morning, in a victory for D. Ainsworth, who beat young Willie Beckwith by ten yards, swimming the length of the Serpentine in 16 min. 30 sec.

LECTURES.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held on Monday evening at the house of the Society of Arts. After the election of new members, the Rev. Isaac Taylor read a paper on "The Etruscan Language." After stating the causes which had made this language so long a mystery, the lecturer gave an account of the origin of the Etruscan alphabet, and of the information as to the nature of the language which is supplied by the bilingual inscriptions. He then gave an account of the inscribed dice, which he held to be the key to the Etruscan secret. He fully explained the Etruscan system of numeration, and showed that the numerals, the vocabulary, the grammar, and the mythology of this people all pointed to a Turanian origin. The paper was illustrated by numerous drawings and facsimiles of inscriptions. A discussion followed, in which Lord Talbot de Malahide and several others took part.

At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy last week Mr. Crofton read a short paper on a cuneiform inscription transcribed by Oppert ("Expedition Scientifique," tome ii., p. 277), and translated thus:—"I say the great house for the seat of my principality in the land of Babylon, which is in the centre of Babylon, I have made." There is a close resemblance between this and the passage from the Book of Daniel iv. 30, literally thus:—"The King (Nebuchadnezzar) spoke and said, Is not this itself Babylon the great which I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power?" On the same evening several papers on scientific subjects were read, including one on the Zodiacal light, and one by Dr. Davy (nephew of Sir Humphry Davy) on a new and simple method of discovering the presence in food or drink of arsenic or any of its compounds.

Yesterday week the second of the series of lectures arranged by the Christian Evidence Society was delivered by the Rev. Prebendary Row, M.A., at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. Subject, the Positive Evidence in Proof of the Miracles of the New Testament. The chair was occupied by Sir John H. Kennaway, Bart., M.P.

By desire of the council of the Royal United Service Institution, Mr. Charles Howard Vincent lectured, yesterday week, on the Armed Strength of Europe, Relatively Considered as to the Interests of Great Britain.

The last lecture but one of the series of "Davis Lectures," at the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, was given on Thursday week, by Dr. P. L. Sclater. The subject selected was Pheasants and their Allies; the aim (which was attained) being to treat the subject in a popular and pleasing way.

Dr. Schliemann read a paper on Thursday before the Society of Antiquaries, at their apartments at Burlington House, on his discoveries on the Plain of Troy. This was Dr. Schliemann's first public appearance in England.

The War Office has directed a camp to be formed on Dartmoor in August, with a view to carrying out experiments with rifled cannon. Colonel Wray, C.B., and Captain Noble, R.N., will choose ground for the purpose near Okehampton.

Lord John Manners, in presiding at a meeting of the Tithe Redemption Trust for the Church of England in Wales, dwelt upon the impoverished state of the Welsh clergy and made an appeal on their behalf.

Some valuable porcelain belonging to Mr. Gladstone has been sold this week by auction at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood's rooms. At the first day's sale the highest price given was 450 gs. for a Louis XV. clock.



MDLLE. ZARÉ THALBERG.

MDLLE. THALBERG.

Mdlle. Zaré Thalberg, daughter of the renowned pianist, was born at New York in 1858. In her earliest childhood she evinced extraordinary musical capacities, singing readily whatever she heard. Her studies were made under M. Pedro de Abella, chef d'orchestre, and professor of music in Italy, Spain, and New York. The natural aptitude of Mdlle. Thalberg—both vocally and dramatically—may be inferred from the fact of her recent début at the Royal Italian Opera having been her first appearance on any stage, and also the earliest occasion of her having sung with an orchestra. This event—which took place on April 10 last and was commented on by us at the time—was in every respect a most remarkable first appearance. The pure and beautiful quality of Mdlle. Thalberg's voice, her accurate intonation, refined style, and aptitude for the stage, seem to promise a bright career for one who has begun so well at so early an age. Up to this time Mdlle. Thalberg has appeared several times—as Zerlina in "Don Giovanni," and in the character of the same name in "Fra Diavolo;" and, subsequently, as Cherubino in "Le Nozze di Figaro." Her répertoire also includes Dinorah and Lucia, Amina in "La Sonnambula," Elvira in "I Puritani," Adina in "L'Elisir d'Amore," Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," Lady Enrichetta in "Marta," and Gilda in "Rigoletto."

MDLLE. SINGELLI.

Mdlle. Louise Singelée (whose adopted theatrical name is Singelli) was born at Brussels, in 1851. Her father was a composer, and the principal violin in the orchestra of the Théâtre de la Monnaie in that city. The musical powers of his daughter were developed at a very early age; first, as a violinist, in which capacity she attracted public attention when only seven years old. For several years she made concert

tours in Belgium, Holland, and Germany; and played with great success the most difficult pieces of Vieuxtemps, De Beriot, and even of Paganini. Her possession of a fine voice becoming soon apparent, her studies were changed to those of a vocalist, and Mdlle. Singelli furnishes one of several instances of the value, to a singer, of such a basis of instrumental skill as she possesses. Her acute ear and the accuracy of her scale passages are doubtless largely owing to this cause. Mdlle. Singelli studied singing under M. Duprez, the eminent French tenor, also celebrated as an instructor of stage vocalists. Her first theatrical appearance was at Bordeaux, whence she proceeded to Lyons, her great success at which places led to an engagement at Paris, where she at once attained a high position, even in comparison with some of the best French sopranos of the day. After a prosperous career of several years, Mdlle. Singelli was engaged at our Drury Lane Opera, where she made her London début on May 12, last year, as Caterina, in an Italian version of Auber's "Les Diamants de la Couronne." Of her brilliant singing and her enthusiastic reception on that occasion we spoke at the time, as we have subsequently of her later impersonations of the Lady Enrichetta, in "Marta," and Astriammante (the Queen of Night), in "Il Flauto Magico."

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle, and of Ebury-street, Eaton-square.

Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., in presenting the prizes last Saturday to the successful candidates at the recent Cambridge local examinations at Eastbourne, objected to the use of the phrase "dead" languages, as applied to the languages of antiquity, which formed part of the study of youth. They represented the character of the minds of great men who had long since passed away; indeed, he looked upon the study of language as one of the most valuable and precious of all studies.

THE NICOBAR ISLANDS ECLIPSE STATION.

The expeditions sent from this country and from India to observe the total eclipse of April 6 at the Nicobar Islands failed to obtain any results, owing to heavy clouds coming up during the eclipse and entirely shutting out all view of the total phase. We have received, however, some photographs of the observing station and of the Nicobar native villages in its neighbourhood, with an account of the expedition. The Indian party consisted of Captain J. Waterhouse, Assistant Surveyor-General of India, Professor A. Pedler, of the Presidency College, Calcutta, and Professor P. Tacchini, the Italian spectroscopist, who had been invited by the Royal Society to join the English expedition, with a staff of assistant photographers. They left Calcutta, in the Government steamer *Enterprise*, on March 11, and proceeded to Galle, where they met the English party, composed of Messrs. Meldola and Reynolds and Professor Vogel, of Berlin. After a conference as to whether the parties could divide themselves between the stations of Mergui and Camorta, it was decided that both parties should go together to Camorta. This is a convict settlement, situated on the north side of the harbour of Nancoury, in the Nicobar Islands.

As the main object was photographic, special attention had been given to this part of the equipment by the Indian observers; and the party were provided with an equatorial camera for photographing the corona, the same as used at Dodabetta in 1871; and, with a few alterations to suit a different latitude, an equatorial reflector, made by Browning, that had done good service with Colonel Tennant and Mr. Pogson on previous occasions, and was now intended to carry a spectroscopic camera of new construction sent out by the Royal Society for use on this occasion. There was also a small heliostat, with a photospectroscopic arrangement in which the

M^{ME}. SINGELLI.

Janssen apparatus used at the transit of Venus was to be utilised for obtaining on the same plate several pictures of the solar spectrum before, during, and after totality. An apparatus was also provided for tracing the outline of the corona on semi-transparent plates placed at the focus of a telescope, giving an image of about one inch in diameter. Signor Tacchini had with him the excellent spectro-telescope he had used at Muddapur to observe the transit of Venus, and a portable observatory.

The expedition left Galle on the 18th, and reached Camorta on March 22. Here they found that a suitable station had been cleared and prepared for them on an elevated site overlooking the harbour, marked on the chart as Battery Point. It consisted of two spurs connected by a narrow ridge, and the English party occupied one of the spurs while the Indian party, with Tacchini, established themselves on the other. Mr. de Roepstorff, the settlement officer deputed to assist the expedition, had already built a hut for unpacking the instruments and stores, and constructed a good road from the landing-place to the top of the hill. He had also got together large supplies of posts, mats, and leaf-thatched roofs, for constructing huts to shelter the instruments, with bricks and building materials. The first thing to do was to land and set up the tents that had been brought from Calcutta for both parties. When this had been done the instruments and stores were landed, and the work of preparation commenced in earnest. Ample assistance was given in the way of convict labourers, though skilled workmen and mechanics were rather scarce. The general arrangements were completed about April 1, and after a day or two spent in adjusting instruments and preparing and testing chemicals, the first rehearsals were gone through on the 4th and repeated on the 5th, when all was finally ready. The state of the weather during the eclipse was an unfortunate termination to the labours of the party. It only remained to pack up and return to Calcutta. Photographs of

the instruments and station were taken. Before leaving the islands the members of the expedition spent a day in visiting some of the villages on the other side of the harbour, in company with Mr. A. de Roepstorff, who has made a study of the Nicobar Islands and people.

The group of islands known as the Nicobars consists of eight larger islands and some smaller ones. They lie in a line from S.S.E. to N.N.W. in the Bay of Bengal, between latitude 9 deg. 15 min. N. and 7 deg. 45 min. N., and from longitude 93 deg. 2 min. E. to 93 deg. 57 min. E. (of Greenwich). They form the link between the Andamans and the Malay Archipelago. The temperature is very uniform and averages 82 deg. Fahr. During the stay of the expedition, from March 22 to April 12, the highest recorded was 92 deg. and the lowest 75 deg.; during the day it was generally about 88 deg. In 1869 the islands were taken possession of by the Indian Government, and the new settlement was affiliated to the great penal colony at Port Blair, in the Andamans. The settlement lies on the northern side of the harbour, scattered on undulating grass-land. There are wooden barracks for the convicts and an hospital; also a barrack for the sepoy, a corrugated godown for the commissariat stores, and a few houses for the officers and subordinates. The jungle has been cleared and cotton plantations have been formed. The swamps near the settlement have been cleared of mangrove, drained, and embanked, and planted with cocoa-nut trees, and there is every chance that in time the settlement will be quite healthy. At present nearly all newcomers are attacked with fever, and the members of the expedition were obliged to live and sleep entirely on board the steamer, only going ashore in the daytime to work; but even with this precaution several were attacked with fever, more or less severe, after leaving the islands.

The natives of the islands are not very numerous, and live as did the primeval lake-dwellers of Switzerland. They are

big, strong people, with flat heads, and slightly protruding jaws. A full-grown man stands between 5 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. 9 in. in height. M. de Roepstorff considers them to be quite distinct from the Malays and Burmese, and believes them to be related to the hill tribes in Formosa. They inhabit only the low alluvial coast, where there is a reef to shelter their village, and where cocoanuts grow. The cocoanut-tree is their great source of wealth. The young nut provides them with a wholesome dish, the ripe nut is an important article of food for themselves and their dogs, fowls, and pigs. Traders visit the island solely for the cocoanuts. The cocoanut-tree also supplies the natives with palm wine, water-vessels, and oil. The dry leaves make beautiful torches, used when fishing at night. The bread made from the fruit of the *pandanus melleri* is much eaten, and they can obtain abundance of fish at all seasons. Large crabs and crayfish are found, and oysters in some parts. They also eat turtle. Their villages are built on the low land below the jungle, and are generally situated behind a coral reef to be sheltered from the sea. The passages through the reefs are marked with sign-posts. The houses are raised on poles some six or eight feet from the ground, and stand below high-water mark, so that the water washes under them when the tide comes in and carries away whatever filth be collected beneath them. Under the houses are little rough platforms, on which the stores of unprepared fruit are kept.

Some account was given last week of the observation of this total eclipse at Chulai Point, near Bangkok, in Siam. In the title affixed, in a part of our impression, the subject was inadvertently mentioned as the "Transit of Venus."

The president of the Numismatic Society and Mrs. Evans entertained, yesterday week, a numerous party of friends at the apartments in St. Martin's-place.

LAW AND POLICE.

Sir H. S. Keating, on behalf of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, gave judgment last Saturday in an appeal from a decision of the Court of Admiralty, in which a claim had been made against H.M.S. Bellerophon. While off the Cape de Verd Islands, the ironclad signalled the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company's ship Flamstead for newspapers, the result of which was that the smaller vessel came into collision with the Bellerophon's ram and was lost, together with her cargo. A claim for £160,000 was accordingly made against the Admiralty, but Sir Robert Phillimore acquitted the ironclad from blame; and on appeal this decision has been affirmed by the Judicial Committee.

An arrangement has been made between all the parties that the cause relative to the estate of the late Lord St. Leonards shall be tried by Sir J. Hannen without the assistance of a jury.

After a hearing which has occupied the Court of Queen's Bench for an entire week, the cause of "Anson v. the London and North-Western Railway Company" was on Monday afternoon brought to a conclusion by a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs. The claim for compensation advanced on behalf of those left unprovided for by the death of the late Sir John Anson, who lost his life in the terrible Wigan accident of August, 1873, has thus been established, and it is understood that the decision has the effect of drawing with it a similar result in the cases of twelve other persons who were killed, and about forty who received injuries more or less severe on the same occasion. It had previously been arranged that, in the event of this verdict, the amount of damages should be settled elsewhere.

Sir F. Peel, on behalf of the Railway Commissioners, on Monday, delivered judgment in the case of "Messrs. Bell v. the London and North-Western Railway Company," in which the complainants alleged that the company gave an undue preference to others for the delivery of traffic to and from their station at Burton-on-Trent. The Commissioners held that the complaint was well founded, and in making the necessary order allowed Messrs. Bell the cost of the application.

In the Court of Probate, yesterday week, in the suit of "Adolphus v. Cooper," the jury found that the will of Miss Emma Adolphus, which had been opposed on the usual grounds, had not been duly executed. Sir James Hannen therefore pronounced against it, with costs.

Miss Shenton has brought an action for damages, in the Court of Common Pleas, against the Alexandra Palace Company, in consequence of injuries she sustained through the jumping of a horse over the barrier into the crowd at last year's horse show. The jury, however, were satisfied that there had been no negligence on the part of the defendants, and the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Miss Frances Levy, a Jewess, the keeper of a fancy stall at the Oxford Music Hall, brought an action for breach of promise, in the Court of Common Pleas, against Mr. Gaspar, a barrister. The parties were engaged in 1872, and the main ground of defence was that the match was broken off because the plaintiff's relatives wished the defendant, who is an Armenian, to become a Jew, and his father objected to his doing so. Ultimately the jury found for the plaintiff, with £100 damages.

In the same court was tried another action for breach of promise, in which the plaintiff, Miss Lydia Bowes, a young lady residing on Tower-hill, sued Mr. Stenbridge, clerk to a firm of shipbrokers, who pleaded that the engagement had been dissolved by mutual consent. Damages to the amount of £25 were awarded to the plaintiff.

Lord Coleridge, presiding on Wednesday, fined thirteen absent gentlemen who had been summoned as special jurors £20 each, in addition to a penalty of £10 which he had imposed upon each of them on the previous day.

On the same day the Hon. Mrs. Chichester sued her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Bunbury, to recover damages for having been improperly confined in a lunatic asylum. It was stated that there was, in fact, no foundation whatever for the supposition that the plaintiff had required restraint, though the defendant, in what she had done, had acted from a desire to promote the interests of her daughter, and without any improper motive. The record was withdrawn, an arrangement having been come to.

On behalf of Miss Rosalind Steer, a young lady seventeen years of age, an action was brought in the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, by her brothers to recover damages from Mrs. Geary, a relation of the plaintiff, for having slandered her by writing letters accusing her of dishonesty. A verdict for the plaintiff was returned, and 10 gs. awarded.

The inquiry into the recent mysterious death of Henry Gustavus Hamilton on the Midland Railway near Bedford was concluded at Bedford, on Tuesday, and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against his three fellow-travellers, Willis, Freeman, and the Rev. W. Spraggett, who were committed for trial at the next assizes. They were allowed bail.

At a special meeting of the shareholders in Messrs. John Bagnall and Son's Company, held at Birmingham yesterday week, a committee was authorised to take legal proceedings for the recovery of £85,000 paid as promotion money on the establishment of the concern.

At the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Registrar Roche, application was made for the appointment of a receiver and manager to the estate of Ambat Gonzales, who carried on the business of a merchant at Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, under the style of A. Gonzales and Co., and who has presented a petition for liquidation, estimating his liabilities at £232,000, against assets £80,000. The debtor's business had been to credit parties abroad and allow them to draw bills upon him, they sending consignments to meet those bills; and in that way bills to the amount of £60,000 were now outstanding, remittances coming daily to hand to meet them. Upon the application of Mr. Rawlins (Clarke, Son, and Rawlins), supported by creditors for £65,000, his Honour appointed Mr. Robert Fletcher, accountant, of Moorgate-street, receiver of the estate.—Other failures for large amounts are announced.

At the Manchester County Court on Tuesday an adjudication in bankruptcy was made against Mr. William Marshall, merchant and commission agent, of Brown-street, in that city. It is estimated that the liabilities will amount to nearly one hundred thousand pounds.

Sir Robert Carden had before him at Guildhall, yesterday week, the case of Mrs. Marks, whose complaint against one of the School-Board officers a short time ago excited some attention. She now stated that, through the kindness of the public, who had subscribed as much as £43, she had been placed in a position to send all her children to school and to earn her own living; and that the balance remaining to her credit in the Post Office savings bank would not be disturbed unless under circumstances of the greatest necessity.

William Simpson, of Wurttemberg-street, Clapham, was summoned at Wandsworth by the School Board, yesterday week, for not sending his child to school. Mr. Vockins, the divisional superintendent, said the defendant had been before the committee, who required him to send the child to an efficient school, but he selected a private school, which had not passed inspection, in order to evade the Act of Parliament. The defendant tendered a certificate from the governors of the school, stating that the child attended regularly. Mr. Ingham read the certificate, and said that it contained two faults in grammar, showing that the writer was not quite competent to teach. The defendant said that he always understood that the school was efficient. Mr. Ingham fined him 1s. and 2s. costs. Bridget House, of Green-lane, Battersea, was also summoned; and she stated that she was willing to send her children to school if the parish would assist her. The School-Board visitor said her relief was stopped on account of the bad attendance of her children at school. Mr. Ingham told the defendant that the least she could do, if the parish paid the fees, was to send her children to school regularly, and fined her 1s. and 2s. costs.

Mr. J. B. Hawkes, a stockbroker, was on Tuesday again brought up at the Mansion House on the charge of having misappropriated upwards of £100 belonging to the Rev. J. A. Hatchard, of St. Leonards-on-Sea. The prisoner was committed for trial. Mrs. Young, widow of a Captain in the Army, deposed to Hawkes and Sir Henry Wrayall having held moneys belonging to her husband for reinvestment which had never been repaid. The loss, she said, drove him mad, and he died in a lunatic asylum.

Major W. Owen Lanyon was, yesterday week, summoned at Westminster for non-payment of a cab fare. The evidence, however, convinced Mr. Arnold that the fare had been grossly overstated by the cabman, and, in reducing it, he not only refused to allow him his costs, but ordered him to pay a guinea as costs to the Major. For this, however, the latter did not press. At the Southwark Police Court a cabman named Cooper was fined 20s. for incivility, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment. He admitted that he had been paid his full fare, which was 2s., but urged that he was entitled to something extra for driving fast.

Mr. W. Stafford, a solicitor, was tried at the Middlesex Sessions, yesterday week, for unduly beating his son, aged thirteen years, and on conviction for a common assault was fined £10 and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution, and to enter into a recognisance to keep the peace towards the boy for a year.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The promoters of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at Norwood, headed by the Duke of Westminster, continue to raise money for that object by concerts given at the houses of the nobility in town, which are fully and fashionably attended. The performers are the blind pupils of the existing institution, under the direction of Mr. Campbell, its accomplished and experienced principal master. At Stafford House, some months ago, by permission of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and last week at Dudley House, Park-lane, by the kindness of Earl Dudley and Ward and the Countess, these concerts have taken place with success. The last was on Tuesday, at Kensington Palace, by the gracious favour of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. Her Royal Highness, with Prince Leopold and the Marquis, was present during the performance. Mr. T. J. Phillips Jodrell has munificently offered £1000 to the fund required, on condition of £5000 being made up by the end of the month of June.

Lord Aberdeen presided on Thursday week at a meeting in St. James's Hall in aid of the funds of the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, and Dean Stanley delivered an address in behalf of the society.

Some illustrations of the practice of "lip-reading" were given at the annual meeting, on Thursday week, at the Seymour Hall, in connection with the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and afterwards prizes to successful pupils were distributed by Dr. Dasent, the chairman.

Yesterday week Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein distributed the prizes provided by Lady Peek as rewards to "old scholars," at the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, who had conducted themselves to the satisfaction of their employers as domestic servants.

Lord Shaftesbury presided, and there was a very large attendance, yesterday week, at the annual meeting in connection with the Stockwell Orphanage, and the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the president of the institution, delivered a characteristic address.

Baron Solvyns, the Belgian Minister, presided last Saturday at a banquet at Willis's Rooms in aid of the funds of the Belgian Benevolent Society, and subscriptions amounting to nearly £900 were announced.

The annual examination and distribution of prizes took place at the Commercial Travellers' Schools, at Pinner, on Saturday last, when Lord Houghton presided.

Baroness Rothschild on Sunday gave away the prizes won by pupils of the Jews' Free School in Spitalfields, which gives education to about 2500 children.

A bazaar was held in the picture-gallery at Grosvenor House on Tuesday in aid of a home for convalescent children.

Lord Romney presided, on Tuesday, at the annual inspection and presentation of prizes to the boys on board the Marine Society's training-ship Warspite, of which the noble Earl is president. The Marine Society has from the beginning been maintained by private benevolence, without any aid from Government. Two hundred boys are always under training in the Warspite, and last year 127 joined the Royal Navy, and 197 the merchant service.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Walter Tarleton, on Tuesday afternoon, laid the principal stone of the Walbrook Memorial Home for Smack Boys at Yarmouth. The ceremony was attended by the Mayor in his robes of office, by the soldiery present in the town, under command of Colonel Knox, and by the men of the coastguard, who were under arms. A suitable service was read by the Vicar, the Rev. G. Venables. After laying the stone, the Admiral, who was loudly cheered, made a short and hearty speech, in which he praised this and kindred institutions raised for the purpose of giving seamen and fishing boys when on shore a better opportunity for leading decent and respectable lives.

The *Standard* mentions that the famous chestnut-tree in the grounds of Weston House, Albury, has been demolished by the recent storm. Upwards of 200 persons have partaken of Lady Gage's hospitality under its branches at one time.

The Saddle and Carriage Railway, by which the Midland Company will be able to run their own trains to Stratford, is complete, and the directors intend to commence running goods-trains on Monday, Aug. 2.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual competition of the Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Association took place last week. It opened, on Monday, with a match between twenty men of the Liverpool Rifle Brigade and twenty men of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Brigade. Liverpool made 1031 and Edinburgh 1078, thus winning by 44 points. The association prizes in connection with the bronze medals of the N.R.A. were also shot for, and the following are the names of the winners of the medals:—Lieutenant J. Thompson, 3rd Edinburgh, the medal for Edinburgh; Sergeant More, 1st Midlothian, that for Midlothian; and Sergeant Plenderleith, of Peebles, for the county of Peebles. Private Evans, 7th Edinburgh; Lance-Corporal Ingram, 3rd Renfrew; and Corporal Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, took first prizes in other competitions.

On Tuesday the principal winners were Captain Smith, 1st Midlothian; Captain Whyte, 13th Stirling; Colour-Sergeant Menzies, Edinburgh; and Private J. Jamieson, 105th Lanark.

The chief event on Wednesday was a competition between three teams of ten each from the north, south, and west of Scotland, with the following result:—North, 437; west, 430; and south, 402. The representatives of the north, therefore, hold the championship for the ensuing year. In the other competitions the leading scores were made by Private J. Beattie, 7th Dumfries; Corporal R. Aytoun, Dalkeith; Captain Whyte, 13th Stirling; Major Radcliffe, 39th Middlesex; and Private Thallon, Edinburgh.

On Thursday Private Beattie, 7th Dumfries; Sergeant Paton, 1st Lanark; Corporal Wallace, 17th Edinburgh; Private Lillie, 7th Edinburgh; and Corporal Gricerson, 2nd Kirkcudbright, took the first places in various series of prizes shot for.

The principal interest on Friday was centred in the contest for the Caledonian Challenge Shield, which carries with it the championship of Scotland, the winner receiving the gold St. Andrew's cross of the association, value £12 12s., and £20 in money; the second a silver cross and £15; and the third a bronze cross and £10. After an exciting competition, the first prize was won by Lieutenant Angus Cameron, of the 6th Inverness, with 69 points; Private J. Somerville, 1st Lanark, being second with 68; and Sergeant Nelson, 1st Forfar, third with 67. This is the second time that Lieutenant Cameron has won this trophy, having previously been successful with precisely the same score in 1869. The prize for the highest aggregate score has been won by Sergeant Caldwell, of the 1st Renfrew, with an average of 67 points per day.

Saturday, the concluding day of the meeting, was reserved for the contest for the International Challenge Trophy, between picked teams of twenty men from England, Scotland, and Ireland. This was last year won at the Wimbledon meeting by the Scottish, and by the rules had, therefore, to be competed for at Edinburgh. At the conclusion it was found that Scotland were again the winners, beating England by 20, and Ireland by 139 points; the totals being, Scotland 1112, England 1092, and Ireland 973. The highest scores were:—For England—Corporal Cooper, 63 points, and Private Perry, 63 points; for Scotland—Lieutenant Scobie, 66 points, and Sergeant M'Isaac, 63 points; for Ireland—Lieutenant Birch, 59 points, and Lieutenant Smythe, 58 points. This is the twelfth match, and England has won seven times, and Scotland five.

The Staffordshire Rifle Association held their fourteenth annual meeting at Newcastle-under-Lyne on Tuesday and Wednesday, last week, when Corporal Keeling, of Hanley, was successful in taking the chief prize of £20, together with the N.R.A. bronze medal and the borough of Stafford silver badge. Colour-Sergeant Taylor, of Bloxwich, and Sergeant Weatherby, Patshull, were the next highest scorers.

The Durham County Rifle Association held their fourteenth meeting at Uppeth Haughs on Wednesday and Thursday last week. The bronze medal of the N.R.A. was taken by Sergeant G. Armstrong, 1st Durham; and the winners of the first prizes in the other competitions were Sergeant Yorath, 4th Durham; Sergeant-Major Pittock, 1st Durham Engineers; Sergeant Gault, 14th Durham; Private Adams, 1st Newcastle; Lieutenant Readman, 1st Durham; Sergeant Temple, 1st Newcastle; Private Burgess, 1st Newcastle; and Bugler Herbert, 7th Durham, who becomes the holder of the Lord Lieutenant's Challenge Cup.

The Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Rifle Association's fourth prize meeting took place on Tuesday week at Cambridge. Private R. Warrington, of the 1st Cambridgeshire, won the first prize of £5 and the bronze medal of the N.R.A.; the next places being taken by Private Holliday, 1st Cambridgeshire, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Searle, Whittlesey.

On Monday week the 13th Stirlingshire Rifles held a competition, which was won by Lieutenant Frier; and on the same day the 3rd Lanark Rifle Club had their first shooting-meeting of the season. The highest scorer was Private A. Cameron, with 53 points.

The fifth competition for the Morning Challenge Cup took place at Alcester on Tuesday week, when Lieutenant Joynson, 1st Lancashire Engineers, was successful.

The Manchester Rifle Club held their second contest, last week, at Charlton, when Mr. Moffatt again headed the list.

The 27th West York Rifles were inspected at Ripon, on Monday week, by Colonel Cureton, C.B., Commander of the No. 6 Military Depot Centre; and on the following evening the same officer inspected the 16th West York Rifles at Harrogate. At both places a most exhaustive drill was gone through, to the entire satisfaction of the inspecting officer, who promised to report favourably in each case.

Twenty-three competitors entered for the Cambridge Cap, on Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the University Long Range Rifle Club. Mr. H. S. W. Evans, of Wimbledon, late captain of the University corps, was the successful marksman. Messrs. Metford (Bristol), A. H. Ward (Hawarden), G. T. Biddulph (Charing-cross), and Piggott (Trinity College) were the next best shots, and took 45 prizes.

The Queen's (Westminster) annually compete for the Barges of Westminster Challenge Cup; and on Wednesday week ten companies sent teams to the range at Wormwood-scrubs to endeavour to secure this much-coveted trophy. The cup was won by I company with 312 points, K company (the previous holders) being second with 277, and F company third with 275.

The metropolitan corps that have not yet been inspected are busily preparing for the event. On Saturday evening five regiments were engaged at one time drilling on the old Exhibition ground in Hyde Park.

The official inspection of the 36th Middlesex will take place on the Guards' Ground, Hyde Park, to-day (Saturday), at 7.15 p.m.; and that of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery at the Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, at six o'clock.

Major Miligan has resigned the adjutancy of the London Scottish Volunteers.

The annual inspection of the Royal London Militia took place on Thursday at their barracks, Artillery-gate, Finsbury. After the inspection there was a luncheon.

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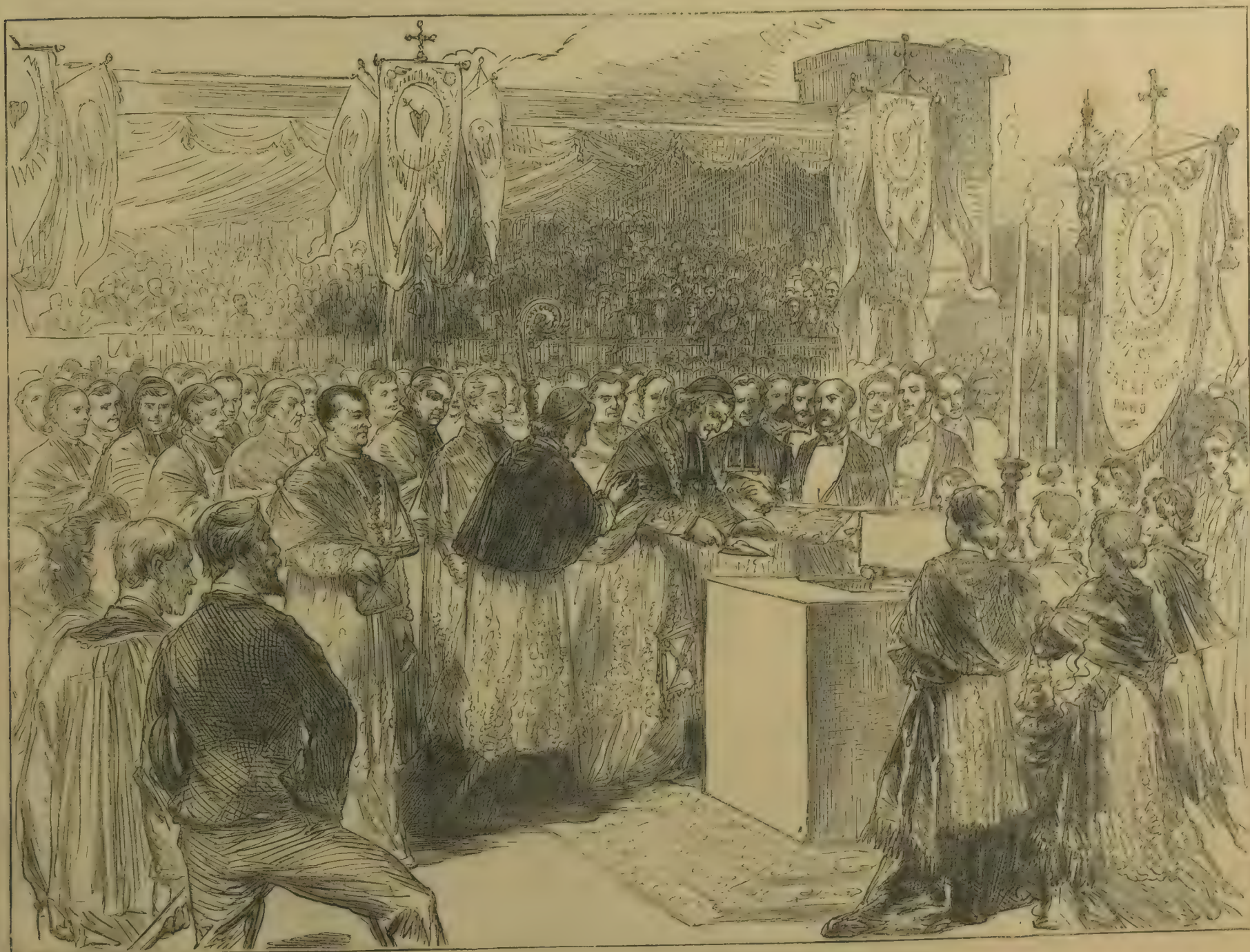


EVENING HOURS.

FROM THE PICTURE BY FERMIN GIRARD.



THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR AT LADY FRERE'S GARDEN PARTY.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART AT PARIS.

The Extra Supplement.

"EVENING HOURS."

The "gentle" pastime of angling has often been remarked upon as more congenial to the cultivation of tender sentiment than that of shooting. Why this should be, unless it is because the gun makes a disturbing noise and the rod does not, might seem to be a rather difficult question, if it were strictly considered. The aim of the sportsman, in both cases equally, is the destruction of animal life for the sake of exercising and displaying his own skill in the art. If the young French gentleman (not a fly-fisher) in M. Girard's picture is fond, as he ought to be, of his pretty young wife and little daughter, their mutual affection cannot be much enhanced by his clever capture of the finny fools who are cheated with some deceitful bait—most likely a living worm in prolonged torture—into swallowing his dreadful hook. Suppose, for one moment, that a line were to be let down in the midst of that family party from some unseen bank of the firmament a million miles above our earth, presenting to mankind what seems a delicious fruit or piece of cake, hanging just within reach of the hand or mouth; and suppose that this amiable Monsieur Alphonse, or his devoted Eugénie, or their sweet little Fifi, were to seize and bite the tempting morsel; and then suppose a mighty tug lifting the faint victim far up into the air, with a bloody gash torn in his or her throat by a barbed iron grapnel six inches long, that grips the nether jawbone;—suppose all this to be your experience, Monsieur et Madame, and think how well you would like it! How great and good must be the superhuman Kidnapper above, who has so nobly cheated you, with a false pretence of a free gift, to accept a most horrible death, and who may, for aught you know, be congratulated upon his skill by the friendly angels of his own rank and stature up there in the sky! It is nevertheless most certain that, before and since the time of Isaac Walton, "complete anglers" have been amongst the most religious and gracious of men, filled with piety and charity, and all that; nor does the lady in the picture, or the innocent child, entertain the least scruple in witnessing this treacherous contrivance and proceeding for the murder of their fellow-creatures in the watery realm below. Perhaps they are right, after all; and the common sense of all ages, past, present, and future, can see no harm in fishing, and never will see any harm in it. We agree with that common sense. The poet Wordsworth seems, indeed, to have "put too fine a point on it," when he gave us this impertinent advice,

Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels.

"My love," says the loving husband and father, "it's a lovely evening; let us go and kill in the fishpond." Isaac Walton, too, with a characteristic unction, begs the angler to "handle the fish as though you loved him."

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The visit here of Syed Barghash bin Said, the Mussulman Sovereign of Zanzibar and the East African coast, formed the subject of more than one illustration in our last. It was mentioned that his Highness on Wednesday week, after visiting the Botanical Gardens in Regent's Park, went down to Brighton, where he saw the Aquarium, and attended a soirée in the Brighton Museum. Returning next day to London, he received an address from the Central African Mission Committee, who were introduced by the Bishop of London as their president. He then visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Clarence House, and went to the Alexandra Palace to see the Horse Show. In the evening he was at a party given by the Earl and Countess of Derby in St. James's-square. On Friday the Sultan went to the gardens of the Zoological Society in Regent's Park; he afterwards inspected the General Post Office, with Lord John Manners, the Postmaster-General; and in the evening was at the soirée of the Royal Colonial Institute in the South Kensington Museum.

On Saturday morning a deputation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, headed by Sir John Kenway, M.P., had an interview with the Sultan. His Highness afterwards honoured Sir Bartle and Lady Ffere with his presence at their pleasant suburban residence, Wressle Lodge, Wimbledon-common, where the host and hostess invited a numerous company to meet his Highness, throwing open their villa and grounds from four to seven o'clock. We give an illustration of this garden party. From Wimbledon the Sultan drove to the Crystal Palace, where he heard a grand performance of Handel's "Acis and Galatea," and saw the display of fireworks.

Sunday was for the Sultan a day of rest. On Monday he visited the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House, and then travelled to Windsor by the Great Western Railway. He was received by her Majesty the Queen with gracious and dignified kindness. The Earl of Derby, as Foreign Secretary, assisted her Majesty. After his return to town the Sultan attended the performance of "Lohengrin" at Her Majesty's Opera in Drury Lane Theatre. On Tuesday evening he saw "Bluebeard" at the Globe Theatre. He visited St. Thomas's Hospital and the Houses of Parliament on Wednesday, and heard a state concert in Buckingham Palace.

THE VOTIVE CHURCH AT MONTMARTRE.

Our Paris correspondent sends an illustration of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, on Wednesday week, of the new church to be built at Montmartre, in commemoration of the revived pilgrimages to the shrine of Paray-le-Monial and the increased veneration lately expressed for the reputed holy vision of Marguerite Alacoque. The choice of the site for this church at Montmartre is further considered to have the greater significance, because it is near the place where Generals Thomas and Lecomte were cruelly put to death by the Paris Communists in 1871. The ceremony of last week, preceded by a grand mass in the existing church, was attended by the leading ecclesiastical personages of France. The Archbishop of Paris is shown, in our illustration, in the act of using the trowel; Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, stands next him in the attitude of prayer; the Bishop of Algiers and the Bishop of Versailles stand more towards the left. In the left-hand corner are several of the labourers employed in the building. The architect, M. Abbadie, standing on the other side of the Archbishop, supports the stone which is about to be laid.

It has been settled that the Summer Assizes for Glamorganshire shall for the future be held at Swansea, at which place the town council propose to erect a substantial building at a cost of £10,000.

Three hundred and sixty adults, 240 children, and 63 infants—668 souls, equal to 480 adults—Mennonite emigrants from Russia, sailed last week, by the Allan Line steam-ship Moravian, for Canada.

OUT OF THE WORLD.

All the rivulets and petty streams which join to form the great river of life sweep onwards together, mingling their waters until there are perhaps no two streamlets of which some drops have not at some time met. Every day almost one hears someone say "How small the world is!" but this perpetual crossing of its currents is not so much a proof of the narrowness of the stream of life as of its ceaseless activity, of the multitude of eddies and of conflicting waves into which it is fretted and driven by cross winds, sharp corners, obstacles of every kind.

But there are beside the river many little pools which have a solitary existence, which do not move towards any goal nor mingle with any flowing stream, but sink slowly into the earth, or are absorbed into the air, without visibly affecting in any way the currents of life. No doubt, they do their little sum of good—or, stagnating and accumulating foulness, their little sum of evil; but, like the miser's hoarded gold, it does not, quickly moving to and fro, again and again redouble itself—its power is contracted to the narrowest span, and only works very slowly to the outer world.

Such pools are the little self-centred societies which fringe our rushing stream of modern life; some still with outlets remaining to connect them with living and active society, some in an almost utter isolation. Misfortune, crime, voluntary self-devotion, separate them from the mass of mankind; and the pity their state almost always excites is proof enough of the fact that "it is not good for man to be alone." Workhouses, convents, prisons, asylums—what pictures of narrowed and almost useless life the words call up! Even those in such societies who mingle most freely with the outer world can hardly be said to move with it—doubtless give all their real interest to their own little circle; how strange and aimless and unprogressive must, one would say, be the life of those red-coated pensioners whom one not unfrequently sees away from their home—what can move them, except such incidents within that home as Mr. Herkimer has this year shown us in his fine picture: the partings from it, the receptions into its quiet walls, the little internal changes which take place in it? One sees the picturesque old men slowly moving through busy London streets, but they hardly look at the overflowing life around them: are they not thinking of the small daily events of their little circle, of their petty jealousies and quarrels, their sober friendships, the debates in which they fight their battles over again, or, conning their newspapers, discuss with a shadowy spectral interest "What the Swede intends, and what the French."

Narrower than this, and hardly, one fears, so healthy in its thoughts and cares, is the workhouse circle: the stamp of pauperism has power to degrade almost all natures that come under it, and servility, selfishness, and laziness are the marks of a very great proportion of the paupers everywhere. Narrower still, and far more hideous, is the world of a prison—the convict for life is chained to a society differing more fearfully from the world without than any other, more widely and pitifully than any but two: those of the lunatic—whose strange associates do not at all events, one would say, lack the element of variety, and of him whom nature has cut off from one of the two great methods of communication with his fellow-men—who is born either blind or deaf.

Imagine the awful stillness—the dead and never-broken silence—of the world of a society of deaf-mutes! Music is a mockery to them, the tenderest human voice cannot reach them, to them all the nameless suggestions of life's perpetual murmurings are lost, and the messages of winds and birds are barren. It seems to us as if this oppressive silence must hang over their lives as we have felt it in a horrible dream, or like the awful pause before a thunderstorm: do they constantly feel the bitterness of their isolation from a world of speaking men and women—the want of that mysterious, inconceivable power in place of which they have but a poor and limited code of signals which not one in a hundred of common men can read?

It is, perhaps, impossible to put oneself in the place of these poor creatures, who have not from their birth heard or uttered one articulate sound. One can hardly conceive thought without language—without words, such as can be heard by the outer ear, internally reproduced; one hardly feels sure that without these symbols one would have any definite thoughts at all, beyond the elementary ideas and feelings which one shares with animals. Forgetting how complex and elaborate is the mechanism of speech, and how entirely without effort we perpetually set it in motion, we imagine it impossible that we should ever learn to think freely and unconsciously in other symbols—such as the silent movements of fingers or lips. Yet such thinking by means, let us say, of the "finger-alphabet" is not more a marvel to us than is our power of reading—of gathering information of all sorts from a few confused black dots—to the savage.

What a miracle it would have seemed in olden times to make the dumb to speak; yet now that miracles are out of fashion this thing, with other wonders, has come to pass—the dumb speak aloud, the blind read, people thousands of miles away may know our thoughts almost the moment that we utter them. Only last week were held on the same day two meetings of fellow-societies, the first of which is devoted to cheering and aiding the lives of the blind, while the second undertakes to bring into absolute oral communication with the speaking world those born deaf, and consequently dumb—or rather, that very small proportion of the deaf and dumb which their funds will allow them to help: not the numbers whose silence asks with so pitiful a voice for aid.

Wonderful as it seems, children deaf from their birth can be taught to imitate sounds they cannot hear—their organs of speech are not necessarily defective, and by long training they can be brought into use—and the "deaf-mute," if he does not speak quite as clearly and freely as most of his fellow-men, can yet make himself understood, and, what is quite as valuable, can read on their lips the spoken words of others. To hear the struggling articulation of those to whom speech is a gift from man—and one may hear it, and see the noble givers, at the Deaf and Dumb School in Fitzroy-square, on any Wednesday afternoon—is to hear a sermon so intensely pathetic in its slow yet eager utterance, so grand in its encouragement to attempt the highest, most seemingly impossible, works of good, that it must teach faith in the spirit of our age, in the century whose children labour so unceasingly to relieve each other's burdens. The bright and happy faces of the little ones, who can see, if they cannot hear, the kind words of their loving teacher, and who can gladden the hearts of fathers and mothers by speaking to them the fondest names, by understanding and answering each momentary ejaculation of love—these give to every stranger who sees them, and who has heard the painful, inarticulate sounds of the youngest among them as they endeavour to follow their master through his earliest lessons, a pleasure which will not be dead when the remembrance of beautiful pictures, sweet melodies, noble poetry, shall have passed away from him—the deepest gratitude to those who have led back to the midst of their fellow-beings whose imperfection seemed to doom them to live for ever lonely, out of this loving, working world of human speech.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JULY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The moon will be situated to the right of Venus on the 1st, near Mercury on the evening of the 3rd, Jupiter on the 10th, Mars on the 15th, Saturn on the evening of the 20th and morning of the 21st, and near Mercury and Venus on the morning of the last day. Her phases or times of change are:—

	10th	40	10	morning.
First Quarter	10th	40	10	morning.
Full Moon	18th	27	1	afternoon.
Last Quarter	25th	39	8	afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 1st, and again on the morning of the 20th, and most distant on the afternoon of the 13th.

Mercury, on the 2nd, sets at the same time as the Sun, and from this day to Aug. 23 he sets in daylight. He is a morning star from the 11th, rising at 3h. 54m. a.m., or 4m. before sunrise; on the 14th at 3h. 35m. a.m., or 26m. before sunrise, increasing to 1h. 21m. by the 24th, and to 1h. 37m. by the last day. He is near the Moon on the 3rd, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 6th, stationary among the stars on the 17th, near Venus on the 20th, at his greatest western elongation (19 deg. 36 min.) on the 27th, and near the Moon on the last day.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 10th at 2h. 25m. a.m., or 1h. 32m. before sunrise; on the 20th at 2h. 38m. a.m., or 1h. 29m. before sunrise; on the last day at 3h. 2m. a.m., or 1h. 22m. before sunrise. She is near the Moon on the 1st, in her ascending node at midnight on the 20th, and again near the Moon on the last day.

Mars is an evening star, and is visible till he sets, on the 10th, at 1h. 32m. a.m., on the 20th at 0h. 47m. a.m., on the 30th at 0h. 9m. a.m. He is due south on the 15th at 9h. 51m. p.m., on the last day at 8h. 46m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 15th, and stationary among the stars on the 28th.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting on the 10th at 11h. 36m. p.m., or 3h. 23m. after sunset; on the 20th at 10h. 58m. p.m., or 2h. 54m. after sunset; on the 30th at 10h. 21m. p.m., or 2h. 32m. after sunset. He is due south on the 15th, at 5h. 54m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 10th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 15th.

Saturn rises on the 10th at 9h. 52m. p.m., or 1h. 39m. after sunset; on the 20th at 9h. 13m. p.m., or 1h. 9m. after sunset; on the 30th at 8h. 32m. p.m., or 43m. after sunset. He is due south on the 15th at 2h. 21m. a.m.; on the last day at 1h. 14m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 20th.

NEW FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

A notification has been issued by the Post Office that the new rates agreed upon by the International Postal Conference at Berne, in October last, will come into force on July 1 next, as regards all the States in the union save France, where the rates do not take effect till January, 1876. The union comprises the whole of the European States, the United States of America, and Egypt.

The international scale of postage from July 1 will be 2½d. per half-ounce for letters, 1½d. for post cards, 1d. per 4 ounces for newspapers, and 1d. per 2 ounces for printed papers, patterns, and legal and commercial documents. By France the rates range from 2½d. to 6d. per half-ounce for letters, 1½d. to 3½d. for post cards, 1d. to 2d. for newspapers, 1d. to 2d. for printed papers, &c. In Germany and the United States the new tariff shows a reduction from 3d. to 2½d. on half-ounce letters; for Russia, Sweden, and Norway, from 5d. to 2½d.; for Portugal and Italy, from 6d. to 2½d.; and for Egypt, from 10d. to 2½d.; Alexandria, 8d. to 2½d. Registration will be available in all cases at the uniform rate of 4d. per letter.

The notice gives a detailed definition of printed papers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns of merchandise. Under "printed papers" are included stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music, visiting-cards, circulars, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements of various kinds, and photographs. These must contain no writing, figure, or mark beyond a stroke calling attention to a particular passage. But printers' proofs or music may contain corrections, and may have manuscript annexed to them, provided it relates exclusively to the text. Circulars may indicate their origin and date with the sender's name and profession. Stock or share lists, prices current, &c., may have prices added in writing.

The rules as to patterns are—(1) They must be placed in bags or boxes or in envelopes, the fastenings of which are removable so as to admit of an easy examination; (2) the patterns or samples must not have any saleable value, nor bear any MS. writing other than the name, or the trade or profession of the sender, the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and prices; (3), these articles must not be introduced into a letter or into a packet of any other kind. In deference to the Continental usage, a maximum weight is prescribed for patterns of half a pound, and for printed matter of two pounds.

Stamps of the value of 2½d. have been issued for the new international rate, and foreign post-cards are obtainable with an impressed stamp of 1½d.

The additional rates payable via France may be paid by affixing stamps to the face of the post-cards.

An additional notice has been issued by the Post-Office relating to the new international postal tariff, furnishing through rates to certain countries beyond the limits of the union. To China (Pekin, Tientsin, and Kalgan) via Russia, the rate will be 1½d. per half-ounce for letters and 4d. per 4 oz. for newspapers; via the United States it will be 6d. for letters and 2d. for papers. The United States route will also be available to the following places in Central and South America:—Colon, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, &c. for letters and 2d. for newspapers; Cuba, 3½d. for letters and 2d. for newspapers; Mexico, 6d. and 1½d.; Guatemala, 7½d. and 2d.; Japan, 10d. and 3d.; Hawaiian Islands, 4d. and 2d. To Tunis there will be two routes—via Belgium and Italy, 3½d. for letters and 1d. for newspapers; via France, 5d. and 2d. To Morocco the French rates will be 6d. and 2d.; by Southampton, 2½d. and 1d.

Registration may be had in all cases, but at a special rate of 8d. to Colon and Panama, and of 9d. to Japan.

The Birmingham School Board, by the casting vote of the chairman (Mr. Chamberlain), has passed a resolution to the effect that all schools maintained by the public should be free.

A movement has been started amongst the officers of the Grenadier Guards for the purpose of raising a fund to perpetuate the memory of the late General Sir James Lindsay, Bart., who was for many years an officer in that regiment. A sum of £1000 has been already subscribed for the purpose, and the committee have resolved to apply the greater portion of this amount to the foundation of a scholarship for the children of the officers and men of the Grenadier Guards. A memorial tablet in honour of the deceased is also to be placed in the chapel at Wellington Barracks.

MUSIC.

Signs of the approaching end of the season are now becoming apparent, last performances being announced at the Royal Italian Opera, which will close in three weeks from this time.

"Lohengrin" derived a fresh interest, on its sixth repetition at the establishment just named, on Thursday week, by the substitution of Signor Carpi for Signor Nicolini as the hero. The former gentleman, who was the representative of the character in America to the Elsa of Mdle. Albani, possesses a genuine tenor voice of resonant and agreeable quality, which has the merit of being free from that vicious use of the tremolo now prevailing so largely. His good sostenuto was favourably displayed in the many cantabile passages of Lohengrin's music, particularly in his "Farewell to the Swan" and the great duet with Elsa in the third act. When accustomed to his new position, Signor Carpi will probably gain more of the unconstrained demeanour and apparent freedom of action which are requisites in the representation of the hero of Wagner's opera. The Elsa of Mdle. Albani continues to be the great feature in the performance of "Lohengrin" at this establishment. In poetical idealism, tenderness and grace of manner, and exquisite vocalisation, it cannot be surpassed. The remaining characters were also cast as before.

On the following evening "Romeo e Giulietta" was revived, after an interval of seven years. Again, as on its first production here in an Italian version, Madame Adelina Patti sustained the part of the heroine, and gave the chief attraction to a work which is perhaps the feeblest of all M. Gounod's stage productions. The refinement and grace of her acting, and the charm and brilliancy of her vocalisation, bestowed a factitious importance on music that is unworthy of such aids. Signor Nicolini looked and sang well as Romeo, exception being taken to the excess of tremolo in which this artist indulges. Mdle. Bianchi was a pleasing representative of Stefano, Signor Sabater was a satisfactory Tybalt, Signor Graziani an impressive Capulet, and the characters of the Nurse, Mercutio, Friar Laurence, and the Duke were respectively filled, as in 1868, by Madame Anese, and Signori Cotogni, Bagagiolo, and Capponi.

On Saturday, instead of the promised revival of Semiramide (postponed on account of M. Faure's indisposition), a very effective performance of "Lucrezia Borgia" was given, with Madame Vilda as Lucrezia, Mdle. Scalchi as Maffio Orsini, Signor Cotogni as Alfonso, and Signor Naudin as Gennaro.

This week's performances began with "Don Giovanni," and on Tuesday Signor Carpi, as the Duke in "Rigoletto," confirmed the favourable impression he had already made, the exquisite singing of Mdle. Albani as Gilda having been the great feature in the performance of the opera. On Thursday "Semiramide" was to be revived. Of this we must speak next week.

The two closing performances of last week at Her Majesty's Opera consisted of "Lohengrin" (for the second time) on Thursday, and a repetition of "Semiramide" on Saturday. "Lohengrin" was given again on Monday, on the occasion of the visit of the Sultan of Zanzibar. On Tuesday Mdle. Marguerite Chapuy (from Paris) made a highly successful first appearance here as Violetta in "La Traviata." As an actress, Mdle. Chapuy is graceful and self-possessed, and her singing is distinguished both by brilliancy and refinement. In the scene, "Ah! fors'è lui," the débutante produced a very marked impression, and her reception throughout the opera testified to a genuine success. M. Capoul as Alfredo, and Signor Galassi as Germont, sang with much effect. "La Traviata" is to be repeated this (Saturday) evening, the revival of "Mignon" being postponed to Tuesday next.

At the Gaiety Theatre, M. Tournié has repeated—with renewed success—his performance as Zampa; and on Saturday he appeared as Loredan, in "Haydée," a work in which there is some pleasing music, although it is less known than many of the other operas of Auber. It was originally brought out at the Paris Opéra-Comique in 1847, and an English version (by the late Mr. G. Soane) was produced here in the following year. The book is by the prolific M. Scribe, who was so often thus associated with Auber. Neither it, however, nor the music are of equal merit with other productions by both. M. Tournié sang with great effect in several instances, especially in the airs "Ah! que Venise est belle" and "Vive la mitraille;" in the great scene with Malipieri, commencing "Je sais le débat," in various incidental portions of the finale to the second act, and in the important duet with Haydée in the third act. Madame Naddi, as Haydée, sang with much artistic taste and brilliancy. Her graceful delivery of the air "C'est la Corvée," called forth enthusiastic applause and an encore—still higher powers having been displayed in her execution of the bravura air, "Pour punir pareille offense." If this accomplished singer would avoid the tremolo, which she now uses so constantly, there would be room for nothing but praise in criticising her performances. The cast of the opera was good throughout—having included Mdle. Mary Albert as Rafaela, M. Barbet as Andréa Donato, M. Dauphin as Malipieri (who sang with special effect in the scene with Loredan just mentioned), and M. Sujol as Domenico.

The last concert but one of the sixty-third season of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday evening, when Signor Lodovico Breitner confirmed the favourable impression made at a previous concert by his performances on this occasion of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G (with Rubinstein's cadenzas), and some unaccompanied solos. The orchestral pieces were a selection from Mr. Sullivan's "Tempest" music, Mendelssohn's Italian symphony, and Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser." Mdle. Varesi (of Her Majesty's Opera) sang with much effect "Qui la voce" and the "Shadow song" from "Dinorah"—having been especially successful in the latter. Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual. At the eighth, and last, concert of the series (on July 5) the selection will include an idyll in memory of Sterndale Bennett, composed by Professor G. A. Macfarren expressly for the Philharmonic Society.

The twenty-fourth season of the New Philharmonic concerts closed on Saturday afternoon with a varied and interesting programme. The orchestral pieces were the overtures to "Der Freischütz" (encored) and "Guillaume Tell," Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony, the entr'acte from M. Gounod's "La Colombe," and his "Funeral March of a Marionette." These were given with much effect by the fine band engaged, with Mr. Pollitzer as principal first violin. Herr Jaell played, with much brilliancy and power, Brahms's pianoforte concerto, and two unaccompanied solos; Mr. Santley contributed some vocal pieces; and Mr. Ganz and Dr. Wyde officiated alternately as conductors. The concerts are to be resumed immediately after next Easter.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the year, that given annually by Sir Julius Benedict has always a special interest. Again, on Monday afternoon—as for the past four years—the performances took place in the Floral Hall, and were contributed to by the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera, including Madame Adelina Patti, Mdles. Albani, Marimon, Thalberg, Scalchi, and other celebrities. Among the many effective pieces of the programme was a new Irish ballad,

"Norah's Message," composed by Sir J. Benedict expressly for Madame Adelina Patti, and sung by her with such effect that its repetition was inevitable, this having been one of several encores. Sir Julius's well-known accomplishments as a pianist were more than once displayed, in addition to performances by Herr Wilhelmj (violin), and MM. Paque, Nathan, Vieuxtemps, and Libotton (violoncellos).

Another specialty of the week was the grand concert given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, by Madame Christine Nilsson, in aid of the funds required to obtain a permanent site for the Westminster Training School and Home for Nurses. As already mentioned, the concert given by Madame Nilsson last year, for a similar purpose, realised a sum of £900. The programme of Wednesday's concert included performances by Madame Nilsson and other eminent artistes (chiefly of Her Majesty's Opera), conducted by Mr. Arthur Sullivan.

The first students' concert of the Academy "for the higher development of pianoforte-playing in England" took place on Saturday afternoon, when the performances of several young lady pianists gave satisfactory evidence of the value of the mode of tuition adopted. The most juvenile of the students, Miss Randegger, particularly distinguished herself in Mendelssohn's capriccio brillante in B minor; other meritorious performances having been those of Misses Emily Tate, Carmichael, Stocken, Macrac, Porter, and Cheyne.

The seventh matinée of Mr. John Ella's "Musical Union" (and last but one of the series) took place on Tuesday, when Signor Guido Papini was again the leading violinist, and M. Duvernoy the solo pianist.

At the Crystal Palace Summer Concert of Saturday last, Handel's "Acis and Galatea" was given on the great orchestra, the solo singers having been Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. M. Smith, and Signor Foli. Mr. Manns conducted; the band was reinforced for the occasion, and the choruses were sung by the Handel Festival choir.

A concert of special interest will be given at the Alexandra Palace on Tuesday next, in aid of the International Mozart Institution. The announcements specify the following engagements:—Vocalists—Mdle. Louise Singelli, Mdle. Pernini, Madame Démerie-Lablache, Miss Rose Hersee, Mdle. G. Schubert; Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Instrumentalists—Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. Charles Hallé, Herr Schubert, and Herr Straus. With a selected orchestra, a choir of 1000 performers, and Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. E. Dannreuther, and Mr. H. Weist Hill as conductors.

The eighteenth annual concert of the Metropolitan Schools' Choral Society (5000 voices), conducted by Mr. John Hullah, took place at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday afternoon; a simultaneous gathering having been held at the Alexandra Palace, where the Refuge Children's Choral Fête was given, with 1100 voices, directed by Mr. Proudman.

The eighth and last pianoforte recital of Mr. Charles Hallé's fifteenth series was to take place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when the programme comprised a trio by Waldemar Bargiel (for the first time), Beethoven's solo sonata, op. 109, Schubert's fantasia for piano and violin (with Madame Norman-Néruda), and Schumann's pianoforte quintet.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the week were those of Madame Sainton-Dolby's vocal pupils; Mr. John Thomas, the eminent harpist; Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert (the last of their series); M. Van Biene, violoncellist to the King of Holland; and the first meeting of the Musical Artists' Society.

The Society of Arts has published a list of certificates awarded this year in the theory of music under Mr. Hullah. The examination is conducted strictly on Mr. Hullah's method, and with the old nomenclature and notation; and yet both the prizemen, and seventy-five out of the 131 who receive certificates, are tonic sol-faists. During the past nine years tonic sol-faists have taken eight of the first prizes, and 438 of the 707 certificates which have been awarded.

The triennial musical festival at Norwich, which recurs this year, is to open, on Monday, Sept. 20, with a concert (at reduced prices), at which the principal work performed will be Mendelssohn's "Elijah." On the following evening there will be a concert, introducing the national ballads of England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Sweden, and Russia, to be sung by Messdames Albani, Enquist, De Belocca, Lemmens-Sherrington, Patey, and Enriquez; and Messrs. Lloyd, Guy, Wadmore, and Foli. The programme will include the introduction to Wagner's opera, "Lohengrin," and Dr. Macfarren's "Festival Overture," which works will be then heard for the first time in Norwich. Wednesday morning will be devoted to the performance of Spohr's "God, Thou art great," with Mdle. Enquist as principal soprano; Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," Mdle. Albani sustaining the principal part; a selection from Pierson's "Jerusalem" and Haydn's "Imperial Mass," the solo parts by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdle. Anna de Belocca, Messrs. Henry Guy and J. L. Wadmore. In the evening there will be a miscellaneous concert, including Sir Julius Benedict's cantata "St. Cecilia," the principal parts being assigned to Mdle. Albani, Madame Patey, Messrs. Lloyd and Foli; a selection from Mr. F. H. Cowen's "Joan of Arc," and an overture composed expressly for this festival by Mr. W. G. Cusins, entitled "Love's Labour Lost." Thursday morning's performance will open with Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new sacred work, "David and Jonathan," expressly composed for the festival, and to be conducted by the composer. This will be followed by Cherubini's "Ave Maria," to be sung by Mdle. Anna de Belocca; Handel's "Let the bright seraphim," by Mdle. Albani, with Mr. Harper as trumpet obbligato; and concluding with Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's sacred cantata "Woman of Samaria." Another miscellaneous concert will be given in the evening, when Signor Alberto Randegger's successful cantata "Fridolin" will be produced, under his personal direction, the principal parts being sustained by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Messrs. Lloyd, Wadmore, and Foli, and the programme will further include the andante and finale from Sir Julius Benedict's new symphony. Friday morning will be devoted, as usual, to Handel's "Messiah."

THEATRES.

The principal event of this week is the revival at the Olympic of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," which now takes the place of the new comedy, by Mr. Albery, called "The Spendthrift," the run of which has proved much shorter than might have been anticipated. But perhaps the taste of the Wych-street audience is more in favour of that quasi drama of actual experience, which is more level to the prosaic understanding, though less true to the reason, than any poetic form of entertainment which affords undue scope and licence to wit and fancy. It is not, at any rate, to be denied, that on its first production "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" was exceedingly popular, and held its place on the boards for more than 400 nights. The play is not altogether of English origin, being founded on a French production, by MM. Brisbarre

and Nus, with sundry important alterations, by Mr. Tom Taylor, who contrived completely to anglicise its story and treatment. Monday's performance was very successful, and the new cast of the characters extremely satisfactory. Mr. Henry Neville was, of course, the representative of Bob Brierly, and played with all his usual pathos and fervour. Miss Fowler, as might have been expected, assumed the part of May Edwards, and acted it with singular propriety, adding, in fact, a new interest to the character. Emily St. Evremonde was sustained with effect by Miss Hazleton, and Mrs. Stephens as Mrs. Willoughby was herself again. Miss E. Farren was irresistibly amusing in Sam, her grandson; every movement was instinct with comic genius. Melter Moss, the Jew, was respectably impersonated by Mr. Joseph Eldred; and James Dalton, Downey, or Tiger, in all his disguises, was admirably realised by Mr. G. W. Anson; while Mr. Charles Harcourt, as Hawkshaw, the detective, was thoroughly up to the mark. Green Jones is still retained by Mr. R. Soutar, whose peculiar chuckle is not to be forgotten. Mr. Gibson was exactly suited to Mr. Voltaire. Altogether, the present cast is excellent. The house was full, and the applause frequent.

THE WHISKY FIRE IN DUBLIN.

An extraordinary scene took place at a great fire in Dublin on Saturday night. The fire was at Reid's malt-house and Malone's bonded warehouse, in the Liberties. The former had above £2000 worth of malt in it, and the latter, which immediately adjoins it, had 1800 puncheons of whisky, the property of various distillers, and worth £54,000. The burning liquor, running down Ardee-street, Chamber-street, Cork-street, and Mill-street, spread the flames with great rapidity. In two hours all the houses on one side of Mill-street and several in Chamber-street were destroyed. The fire brigade could not use their engines lest the water should carry the flames through the city, but they tore up the pavement and used sand and manure carried from a dépôt in a neighbouring street. A force of military, under Colonel Fellowes, was present, and rendered all the help they could, but all that could be done was to isolate the fire. Among the places destroyed was a large tannery in Mill-street. Crowds of people assembled, and took off their hats and boots to collect the whisky, which ran in streams along the streets. Four persons have died in the hospital from the effects of drinking the whisky, which was burning hot as it flowed. Two corn-porters, named Healy and McNulty, were found in a lane off Cork-street, lying insensible, with their boots off, which they had evidently used to collect the liquor. There are many other persons in the hospital who are suffering from the same cause. Two boys are reported to be dying, and it is feared that other deaths will follow. It has been ascertained that the fire originated in the bonded spirit stores of Mr. Lawrence Malone, in which there were 5000 barrels of whisky and other spirituous liquor. A subscription has been opened to relieve the distress of families whose dwellings and furniture were destroyed by this fire. A meeting for this purpose was held on Monday, by the Lord Mayor of Dublin's invitation, and several hundred pounds were at once subscribed.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall—the Bishop of Winchester in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Awbridge, in the parish of Michelmersh, near Romsey, Hants; St. John's, in the parish of St. Luke's, Chelsea, Middlesex; Holborn, St. John's, Middlesex; Hornsey, Middlesex; Leeds, St. Alban-the-Martyr; Luton, High Town, Beds; Polegate, near Hailsham, Sussex; and Purston, in the parish of Featherston, York. Rebuilding the churches of Great Stainton, near Stockton-on-Tees; Laxton, near Howden, York; Llandegweth, near Caerleon; Penegoes, near Machynlleth, Merioneth; Rhoscolyn, near Holyhead; and Sandhutton, near Thirsk, York. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Bledlow, near Tring, Bucks; Bucknall, near Horn-castle, Lincoln; Cranbrook, Kent; Edworth, near Baldock, Beds; Ettisley, near Caxton, Cambridge; Hambledon, near Horndean, Hants; Hineckley, Leicester; Putney, near Ledbury, Hereford; Rodmersham, near Sittingbourne, Kent; Stad-hampton, near Wallingford, Berks; Upchurch, near Sittingbourne, Kent; and Witham Friary, near Bath. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made towards restoring the churches at Glen Magna, near Leicester, and Poling, near Arundel, Sussex, were each increased. Grants were also made from the Special School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Brighton, St. Mary, Sussex; Forebridge, Stafford; Greasley, in the parish of Brinsley, Notts; Rhosddu, near Wrexham; Skirbeck, near Boston, Lincoln; and Vincheley, in the parish of St. Quen's, Jersey. At this meeting the Rev. Ralph Milburn Blakiston was elected secretary in the place of the late Rev. G. Ainslie.

The Company of Clothworkers has forwarded a second donation of 20 gs. to the Newspaper Press Fund.

The London and North-Western, the Great Northern, and Midland Railway Companies have reduced their coal rates to London from July 1 next by about 6d. per ton.

A model showing the proposed approach to Grosvenor-place by a sunk road to be carried under Piccadilly and the Green Park from Hamilton-place is on view at the House of Commons.

Mr. John Clements, landlord of the Cremorne Inn, Nottingham, has been presented with the Royal Humane Society's medal in recognition of his bravery in saving the life of a young woman when in a drowning state during the great flood in that town last winter.

Last Saturday the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations was held at Brighton, and in the evening the delegates and about 500 well-wishers to the Conservative cause dined together beneath the dome of the Pavilion.

An excellent and inexpensive life-saving dress—Goudie's—was exhibited yesterday week at the swimming fête of the East and West India Dock Company's Swimming Club. This patent macintosh can be worn as an ordinary waterproof-coat in rainy weather; and, on an emergency at sea or on the river, an air-tight bag round the neck can be inflated in a minute, and this impromptu life-belt will support the bearer in the water with ease, and a weight of thirty pounds besides. The buoyancy of Goudie's coat was amply proved on the evening in question, the wearers of the dress floating upright with their shoulders well out of the water. Mr. Dunn, who attended officially on the part of the Admiralty, was warm in his commendation of Goudie's patent life-preserver, the London agents of which are Messrs. Ridley and Stephenson, Gresham-street, City.

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE CUP FOR RIFLEMEN.

The proprietors of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* have placed at the disposal of the committee who have the management of the forthcoming contest between the American and Irish teams of riflemen a splendid silver cup, value one hundred guineas, to be shot for according to conditions to be hereafter decided. The cup, which has been specially manufactured by Messrs. Streeter, of 18, New Bond-street, is of massive silver. It is of the Saxon period, with finely-chased descriptive battle-scenes in medallion on each side. The other portions of the cup are chased to match, and enriched with repoussé work. On the top is a finely-modelled figure of Victory. The ebonised base has silver ornaments and shields corresponding in design, representing the international match between the American and Irish Rifle Volunteer teams.

The American riflemen were hospitably entertained at Dublin. On Saturday they were feasted at the Vartry Reservoir by the chairman of the waterworks committee of the Dublin Corporation. On Monday they were taken out for a marine excursion in the steam-yacht of the Irish Lighthouse Commissioners. There was also, at the Dublin Exhibition Palace, a grand assault-at-arms in honour of these American visitors.

In a preliminary match, the competition for the Long Range Challenge Cup of the Dublin Shooting Club, ten American riflemen and fourteen Irishmen took part. This cup was won by an Irishman, Mr. Rigby, with 135 points; Mr. Hamilton was second, with 132 points; Mr. Fulton, an American, made 131 points.

A CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The neighbourhood of Southampton was visited on Saturday week, early in the morning, by a violent thunderstorm. It did considerable damage, including the destruction of a tall chimney at the London and South-Western Company's engine-station at Northam, and the partial demolition of the spire of West-End Church, about four miles from the town. The spire was an octagonal one of brick and stucco. The lightning took it on the south angle, carrying away the vane and a portion of the top stone, and laying the whole side completely bare, the south pinnacle also coming down in the general downfall. The fabric was left in a very dangerous condition, especially in the high wind that on Saturday followed the storm; and it is probable that what remains of the spire, which is a sight really worth the journey to see, will have to come down. The nave and aisle roofs were damaged by the falling bricks from the spire.

THE MIDSUMMER EVE BONFIRE.

The engraving of this subject is borrowed, by permission, from an illustrated book of descriptive local history and topography, "The Bavarian Highlands and the Salz-kammergut," published at Christmas by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. We



THE "ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS" CUP, TO BE SHOT FOR BY THE IRISH AND AMERICAN RIFLE TEAMS.

noticed the work at that time, with the high commendation which it deserved, as one of the most attractive and interesting books of its kind. It contains about thirty full-page engravings, and above one hundred of smaller size, from the

designs of Raupp, Steffan, Diez, Höfer, Closs, Watter, Voltz, and other German artists, representing not only the picturesque scenery, but the costumes, fashions, and habits of the peasantry, amongst whom there are hunters and poachers. The literary contributors, Messrs. Hermann Schmid and Karl Stieler, have a large amount of exact information to set forth, and many adventurous, pathetic, or humorous incidents to narrate. They perform the task in a very agreeable and satisfactory manner. With reference to the particular subject just now in view, we find them remarking upon the ancient heathen custom of kindling a bonfire on some mountain at the period of the summer solstice. This custom has existed in West Britain, and in almost every country inhabited by people of the Celtic race. It was called the Beltane, from Bel, or Baal, the name of the Celtic sun-god, probably the same as the Dardan Apollo, and "tine," or "teine," which means fire. In Germany, as in other parts of Europe, the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy has superseded those Pagan observances. The Beltane, or Nothfeuer, as it is called, in Upper Bavaria and Swabia, in the Rhine provinces and Westphalia, and in the Harz, burns on the night of Easter Eve and on that of June 23, amidst the songs and festive gambols of a rustic assemblage. They sometimes bear small wooden wheels fixed on a pole or stick, to be whirled round and round, when smeared with pitch and set blazing, with fantastic vociferations and gestures. In the good old times of gloomy and hateful superstition, this was the proper occasion for the burning of any troublesome old woman denounced by her neighbours as a witch. A straw doll, or effigy, similar to that which our boys used to burn on Guy Fawkes' day, has of late been substituted for the poor old woman. In the Kaswendel mountains, in Grünwald and Mittenwald, and in the eastern district from Watzmann to the Benediktenwand, the custom is zealously kept up, but the people do not like to have strangers about the Midsummer Eve bonfire.

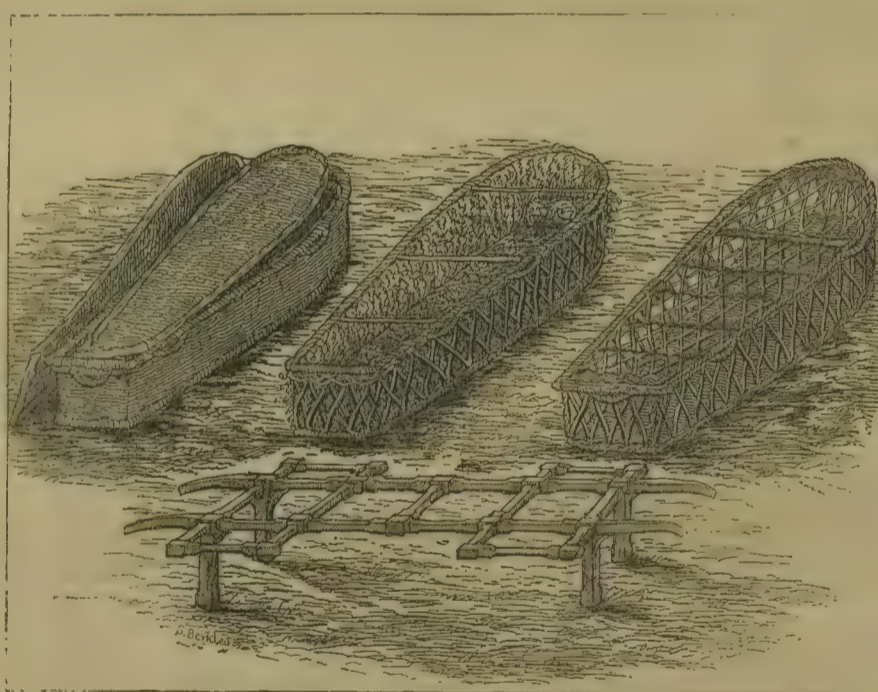
SHIP-BUILDING FOR FOREIGN NAVIES.

The Portuguese Government have lately given orders for important additions to their Navy. The ships they have ordered are to be built on the Thames, the Mersey, and the Clyde. The first of these ships, launched about six weeks ago, was the *Africa*, from the establishment of Messrs. William Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton. This ship is to be used as a transport for troops to and from the important Portuguese possessions in the East. Her dimensions are 260 ft. long, 33 ft. broad, and 23 ft. deep. The burden, 1400 tons. She has been fitted in a most efficient manner for the service. The engines are on the compound principle, of 260-horse power nominal. The ceremony of naming the ship was performed by Mrs. William Denny, of Dumbarton. The Portuguese Government were represented on the occasion by Captain Testa, of the Portuguese Royal Navy, and Captain Marquis, the Commander of the *Africa*. The *Africa* was to leave for Lisbon during the present month.

On Saturday the gun-boat *Bermejo*, built for the Govern-



WEST-END CHURCH, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.



WICKER COFFINS EXHIBITED AT STAFFORD HOUSE.

ment of the Argentine Republic, was launched from the yard of Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, at Greenwich. This vessel is the first of a class built in this country to carry a 26½-ton eleven inch Armstrong 600-pounder gun, and is somewhat after the Arrow and Bonetta type, now being constructed for the British Navy by the same firm. It is more particularly described below. The christening of the *Bermejo* was performed by Madame Gonzales, the wife of Signor Gonzales, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic. The launch was followed by a luncheon, under the presidency of Mr. J. Rennie. A number of ladies and gentlemen were present, including Don Manuel Garcia St. Bell, Mr. G. Rennie, Mr. Welch, Inspector of Vessels for the Colonial Government; Captain Alzolas, chief of the Spanish Naval Commission; Señor Torromé, emigration agent for the Republic; M. Calvo, formerly President of the Senate; M. Lynch, the Persian Consul-General; Mr. Stuart Rendel, from Sir William Armstrong and Co.'s; and Mr. Bumpstead, the manager of the works.

It has lately been a subject of discussion, considering the daily increasing power of heavy guns, whether armour-plating, except for purposes of defence, has not had its day. While the other South American States, such as Brazil, Chili, and Peru, have been building armour-plated seagoing and harbour vessels for their navies, the Government of the Argentine Republic, under the advice of Señor Don Manuel Garcia, lately representing those States at

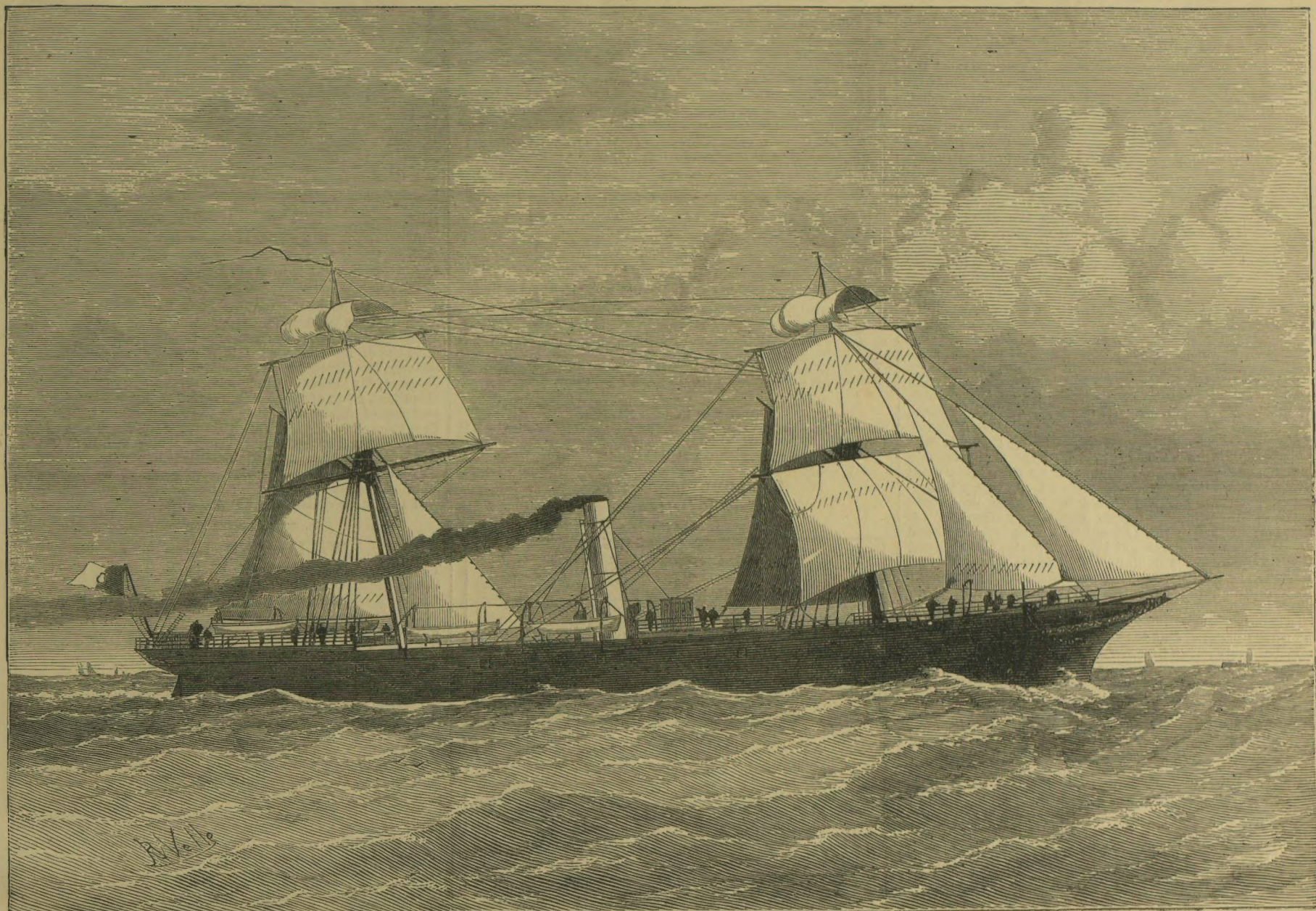
Washington, have preferred in their later constructions to give the chief place to the gun, leaving the defensive power of the vessels out of the question. The *Bermejo* and the *Pilcomaijo*, which is a sister vessel, exhibit some other important features

of improved construction. These two vessels are of the following dimensions:—Length, 105 ft.; beam, 30 ft.; and depth, 10 ft. 6 in., having a draught of water of about 7 ft. 6 in. when loaded, with an intended speed of about nine knots per hour.

There are two pairs of inverted compound twin-screw engines, each driving a separate screw under the quarter. They are on the same system as those made by Messrs. Rennie for H.M.S. *Briton*, *Thetis*, *Amethyst*, and *Encounter*; and are expected to give out, when at full working, an indicated power of about 400 horses. By this means the vessel will be able to steam nearly double the distance of those in the Royal Navy. They are also fitted with a steam steering apparatus similar to that in H.M.S. *Comet*, enabling the gunner to point the gun by means of the rudder, without the necessity for separate means of training. The rudder is unusually large. A small temporary fore-castle is to be fitted forward to enable the vessels to proceed with more comfort and safety to their destination, the River Plate. The above improvements were suggested by Mr. Burnaby, the chief adviser of the Admiralty in naval construction. The gun platform is movable, as in the British gun-boats, and lifts and lowers by means of screws worked by a small engine for that purpose; the same engine is used to work a pair of hydraulic pumps, which will supply power to load and ram the gun. This system has been adopted on board H.M.S. *Thunderer*; but the arrangement in the gun-boats *Bermejo* and *Pilcomaijo* is such



THE GUN-VESSEL BERMEJO, FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT STEAM-SHIP AFRICA.



THE GREAT FIRE IN DUBLIN.—SAPPERS CUTTING OFF THE WHISKY.

that in the event of the gun going off accidentally the shot would not go through the side or bottom of the vessel, but merely carry away the rammer, after which accident the gun could be loaded by manual power as usual.

"EARTH TO EARTH."

On Thursday and Saturday of last week, by permission of the Duke of Sutherland, a number of perishable coffins, made on the principle advocated by Mr. Seymour Haden, were exhibited in the garden of Stafford House to a large number of spectators. The coffins were simply wicker baskets, of the ordinary coffin shape and of various sizes. Two of them, made at Trentham, had their meshes filled with moss; but the rest, which were supplied by Mr. Kirby, a basket-maker at Derby, were left with their meshes open, like those of an ordinary waste-paper basket. Two or three were double, with a space 2 in. or 3 in. in width between the inner and the outer basket. This space is intended to be filled with charcoal, in case any precaution against infection or decomposition may be required. Mr. Seymour Haden was himself present, and was questioned about many details of his plan; but it has the merit of being so simple that very little can be said about it. The following handbill, which was given to each visitor on entrance, contains all the necessary explanations:—"It is necessary, perhaps, to explain that the models shown are merely suggestive, and that the majority of them do not as yet fulfil all the conditions essential to their practical use. 1. The mesh in most of them should be larger than it is, and as open as is consistent with strength and the perfect retention of their contents, which contents, again, should consist of the larger ferns, mosses, lichens, herbs, fragrant shrubs, and any of the conifers, willows or evergreens, which are always to be had. 2. The osiers composing the baskets should be light (two thin ones being better than one thick one), and no more solid wood should enter into their construction than is necessary to preserve their form. 3. They should be of white or stained willow, without varnish or other preservative covering. 4. Accompanying each of them should be a narrow leaden band or ribbon, pierced with name and date of death, to be passed round the chest and lower limbs, and through the sides, and over the top of the basket: (i), for retaining the body in its position; (ii), for the subsequent identification of the bones; (iii), for sealing the coffin, as a guarantee that the contents have not been disturbed. 5. In special cases linings of some imperishable material for a few inches upwards from the bottom will be necessary; and, in other cases, such modifications of the ordinary form as may ensure a complete inclusion of the body in wool, charcoal, or other disinfectants. Of these exceptional models, No. 3 would seem to be, on the whole, the best for its purpose. 6. Other materials which are light, strong, perishable, inexpensive, adapted for carriage, and favourable to the dissolution of the body, may do as well, and possibly better, than these wicker baskets. Readiness of carriage and the insurance of resolution being the main objects aimed at, several such materials do, in fact, suggest themselves, and may afterwards come to be employed."

Three different coffins are shown in our Illustration. Enumerating them from the right hand to the left, they are to be distinguished as follows:—the first, an open wicker coffin for ordinary use; the second, or middle one, an open coffin of Trentham make, which is lined with mosses; the third, a double coffin to be filled in with a charcoal lining, for a person who has died of infectious disease. The light and simple framework, shown in the foreground, is to be used for a bier.

SAVING LIFE.

The following cases of saving life have been investigated by the Royal Humane Society, which has bestowed its usual rewards.

The bronze medallion was unanimously voted to the Hon. F. R. Sandilands, R.N., Lieutenant of her Majesty's ship Audacious, for jumping overboard to the rescue of Frederick Cowd, ship's corporal, at sea, in lat. 13 44 N., and long. 58 29 E., in mid-ocean, depth not known, and supporting him in the water until they were picked up by a boat a quarter of an hour afterwards. The bronze medallion was also given to Benjamin Brown, ordinary seaman, of her Majesty's ship Newcastle, for saving W. G. Webb and John McCarthy, who fell overboard at sea, in lat. 22 16 N., long. 22 20 W., in a depth of 2400 fathoms; and to George E. Jimmett, second mate of the ship Malabar, who, on the night of March 18 last, jumped into the sea to the rescue of a passenger named Alexander, who attempted suicide.

Other rewards were conferred on James Carton, John Carvin, and John Murphy for saving James Macdonald and William Wilson, who were shipwrecked at Balbriggan, Ireland; to E. Phelan, railway policeman, for saving Richard Kelly, who fell into the Broadstone Canal, Dublin; to W. Kinmouth, for saving Patrick Hartnell, who fell into the Lee at Lavitt's-quay, Cork; to C. R. Hart, for saving B. Holloway, who fell into the New River, Hornsey, Middlesex; to G. D. Davis and J. Davies, of her Majesty's ship Ringdove, for saving D. Roberson, who fell into the river Wusung, Shanghai; to W. Haggus and T. S. Tall, of her Majesty's ship Reindeer, for trying to save G. Bagwell, who fell into nine fathoms of water at San Francisco and was drowned; to J. Cox and R. Whyte, of her Majesty's ship Zealous, for saving Anne Low, who was thrown from a boat into nine fathoms of water, at Cowes, Isle of Wight; to A. Clarke, for saving Kate Payne, who fell into 9 ft. of water at the coastguard station, Lepe, Hants; to W. Rowny, for saving C. Crick, at Lynmouth, Devon; to W. Tidmarsh, for saving W. Williams, in the river Thames at Fulham; to W. T. Wheeler for saving H. Glover in the river Thames at Richmond; to J. Edwards, for saving Ellen Miller, who fell into the canal at Longport, Burslem; to C. Patterson, for saving P. Brien, who fell into the river Blackwater, Fermoy; to W. Mackie, for saving four little boys who were surrounded by the tide while on the sands near Montrose; to D. Evans, for saving C. Evans, who fell into 14 ft. of water in the river Towry, Carmarthen; to J. S. Lomas, for saving Mary Roper, in the canal at Salford; to J. Dowling, for saving G. Selwood, in the river Wey, Guildford, Surrey; to T. Bevington, police-constable, for saving Elizabeth Powers, who attempted suicide in the Thames at Whitehall-stairs; to J. H. Mullabone, for saving A. Bucknell, who fell into the Thames at Westminster; to S. Baker, for saving H. Sneeshall, in the river Nene, Cambridgeshire; to T. King, for saving Martha Graham, who attempted suicide in the Royal Canal, Blackwire-bridge, Dublin; and to C. Vinal, for saving J. Barnes, who fell off the pier at Gillingham, Kent, into 16 ft. of water.

Several pecuniary rewards have also been conferred.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey's intention to hold a service in the South Meadow at Eton on Tuesday was abandoned, and the permission to give it in the Townhall at Windsor was also withdrawn. The use of a garden was, however, afforded by Mr. Caley, a draper of Windsor, and there Mr. Moody preached and Mr. Sankey sang before a large audience, including many of the Eton boys.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from G. J. Slater, J. Ridpath, C. Duke, and Le Comte, (Java).

BARSBORE, P. F., CLIVE CROSBY, J. CARTMAN, I. S. T. THORPE, MYTH, G. H. V. BEDFORD, J. J. COLLINS, J. M. C. F. P. A. WOOD, BOZINSKI, SEYMOUR, T. JAYE PRY, E. H. H. V. THE JAY, BAZ, J. G. C. TIMBERMAN, H. S. LAGAT, H. COLLINS, MISS JANE D.—The move you point out unquestionably stops the author's solution. A correspondent has suggested that a Black Pawn on Black's Q R 3rd would make the position sound.

BAZ.—Your solution was acknowledged, by a printers' error, under the signature of "Ray."

R. W. S.—There appears to be a fatality about such errors. Problem No. 1634 had gone through the hands of three skilful problem-composers, who unanimously pronounced it to be sound.

J. G. C. W. H. SINGLETON, H. SCHLUNKER, LATTI, I. S. T. W. G. D.—You have hit upon the author's idea, but the problem, unfortunately, admits of a much simpler *modus operandi*.

I. S. T. W. V. D. G. and THE JAY.—In your solution of Problem No. 1633 you forget that the Queen can take the Knight, checking.

W. ATRY.—There is no mate as you suggest if Black play 1. Q takes Q and 2. Kt takes B.

HUGH SMERITT, P. T. D. SEYMOUR, T. C. CHAPMAN, FRANCISCO BOYNEBER, R. C. B. J. J. COLLINS, J. M. C. F. P. A. WOOD, and several other correspondents.—On re-examination we find there is no solution to Problem No. 1633 by the method suggested, e. g.—1. R takes P, 1. Q takes R, 2. Q takes Q, 2. Kt takes B (best); and there is clearly no mate.

J. M. C.—There is nothing in the nature of the game to prevent the White King reaching his Q R 8th. We hold a problem involving an "impossible" position to be faulty—but in this case it is clearly not impossible.

A. ATRY.—There is obviously no mate if Black take Rook with Knight at the first move.

H. RER.—The Knight can interpose on the second move, and then there is no mate.

PROBLEM No. 1633.—Additional correct solutions received from G. H. V. Paul Pry, Emile F., and Miss Jane D.

PROBLEM No. 1634.—G. M. H. W. Kingston Mark, Paul Pry, French, King's Lynn, H. T. A. R. D. T. BAZ, H. A. N. G. Venables, A. Wood, J. M. C. W. Atry, Sappier, M. H. Moorhouse, J. Ridpath, A. M. P. M. S. E. Miss Jane D., Clive Croskey, East Marden, M. Clare, C. Chapman, Barrow Hedges, C. D. Myth, Thorpe, G. H. V. The Jay, J. Sowden, Bedford, A. B. R. C. See the notice below respecting this problem.

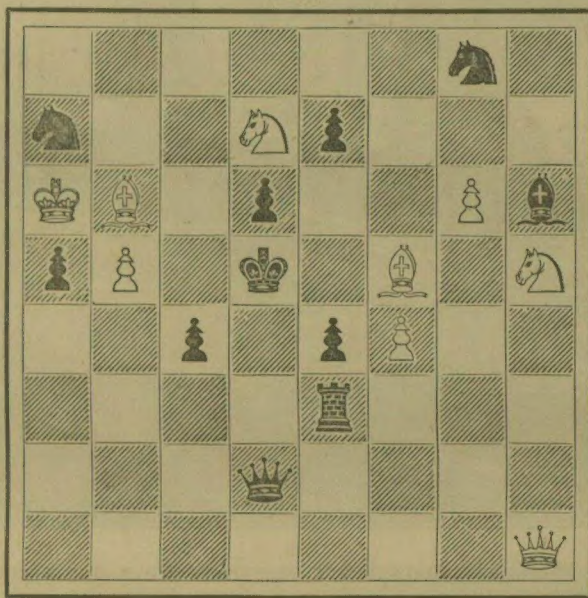
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1634.

This problem, we regret to say, admits of a commonplace solution by 1. Q takes Kt. As the author's idea is highly ingenious, we have submitted it to Mr. Bennett, in the hope that he may be able to rectify the error.

PROBLEM No. 1636.

By Mr. JAMES PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS AT NOTTINGHAM.

The subjoined Game was played, a few weeks ago, at the Nottingham Chess Club, between Mr. S. HAMEL, the president of the club, and Mr. FRANK-ENSTEIN, of London. (Franchetto di Donna.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	1. P to K R 4th	P takes B
2. P to K Kt 3rd		2. P takes Kt	B P takes P
		3. P takes R P.	P takes B P
		4. P takes P	K takes P
		5. Q R to K B sq	K R to B 3rd
		6. R takes P	R takes R (ch)
		27. Kt takes R	R to K sq
		28. R to K Kt sq	K to B 2nd
		29. K to B 3rd	Kt to K 4th (ch)
		30. K to K 2nd	Kt to K 5th (dis ch)
		31. K to Q 2nd	Kt takes Kt
		32. R to K B sq	K to K 2nd
		33. R takes Kt	K to Q 3rd
		34. R to K B 4th	R to K 4th
		35. K to B sq	P to Q R 4th
		36. K to Kt 2nd	K to Q 4th
		37. K to Kt 3rd	R to K 5th
		38. P to Q B 4th (ch)	
		39. R to B 8th	K to Q 3rd
		40. R to B 7th	K to B 3rd
		41. R to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
		42. P to R 4th	K to B 4th
		43. R to B 7th	P to Q B 3rd
		44. R to B 6th (ch)	R to K 4th
		45. R to B sq	R to K 5th,

and, after a few moves, White resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE WESTMINSTER CHESS CLUB.—This club which was established, or rather revived, some ten or eleven years ago, mainly through the agency of the late Mr. Staunton, has at length ceased to exist. For several years past Whist had completely superseded Chess, and it was a chess club but in name, though it still retained its old designation. The club, we understand, has been removed to new quarters in Adelphi-terrace, and will in future be known by the name of the Junior Portland.

DEATH OF MR. T. I. HAMPTON.—We regret to have to announce the death, at the age of fifty-nine, of Mr. T. I. Hampton, who has been so long identified with the St. George's Chess Club. Mr. Hampton was a player of fair force, and his death will cast a gloom over a large circle of friends.

A return printed last week shows the amounts voted to the department of the Privy Council Office for "Auxiliary Scientific Investigations" in several years. The sums voted in the last four years amounted to £8000; the sums for professional services appear in the document.

The Royal Counties (Hants and Berks) Agricultural Society concluded a successful meeting at Portsmouth yesterday week. The site selected for the show was upon Southsea-common, between the Pier Hotel and the Clarence Esplanade, the area of the enclosed ground being about twenty-two acres. It was decidedly the largest and most remunerative exhibition which the society has had.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

The Right Hon. Richard Pigot Molesworth, Viscount Molesworth, of Swords, in the county of Dublin, died at his residence, 43, Grand Parade, Brighton, on the 17th inst., in his eighty-ninth year. He was born July 23, 1786, the eldest son of Richard Molesworth, Esq., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Francis Cobb, Esq., of Twickenham, and succeeded to the Peerage honours at the decease of his cousin, William John, sixth Viscount Molesworth, May 30, 1815. So far back as 1802 his Lordship entered the military service of the H.E.I.C., and in 1826 he retired as Captain. He was never married, and is consequently succeeded by his nephew, Samuel, now eighth Viscount Molesworth, in holy orders, who was born in 1829, and married, at Paris, in 1862, Georgina Charlotte Cecil, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Bagot Gosset, 4th Dragoon Guards. The Molesworths of Ireland, derived from a common ancestor with the Baronets Molesworth, of Pencarrow, in Cornwall, were raised to Peerage rank in the person of Robert Molesworth, who, after serving as Ambassador at the Court of Denmark, was created Viscount Molesworth in 1716.

CAPTAIN WASHINGTON HIBBERT.

John Hubert Washington Hibbert, Esq., of Bilton Grange, Warwickshire, formerly Captain in the 1st Dragoons, who died, recently, at his residence, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged seventy, was the son of Thomas Hibbert, Esq., of Aqualta Vale, Jamaica, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of J. Rushton Mansfield, Esq., of Thrapston, in the county of Nottingham, and was of the same family as the Hibberts of Birtles Hall, Cheshire. He married, Jan. 10, 1839, Julia Mary Magdalene, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Bart., and widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thomas Talbot (by whom she was mother of Bertram Arthur, Earl of Shrewsbury), and had several children. Bilton Grange is one of Pugin's best specimens of domestic architecture.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, both dated June 30, 1874, of Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, Bart., late of Leybourne Grange, Kent, who died on April 20 last, at his town house, No. 34, Eaton-place, were proved on the 15th inst. by his brother, Henry James, who succeeds him in the baronetcy, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves the portrait of Cardinal Bentivoglio, by Francia, to the National Gallery, conditionally on its being hung for exhibition within six months from the time of his decease; to his wife, Dame Sara Diana Hawley, a pecuniary legacy of £2000, certain horses and carriages, plate to the value of £1000, a rent-charge of £600 per annum, in addition to her jointure, and his residence in Eaton-place, with the furniture, for life; to his daughter, Mrs. Barker, on the death of his wife, the house in Eaton-place, and a rent-charge of £600 per annum, in addition to what was settled on her on her marriage; upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Campbell, in addition to her marriage portion, £10,000; to his brother, Henry James, all his estates in Lincolnshire (his estates in Kent, Middlesex, and Northamptonshire are put into strict settlement, and under it his said brother takes the first life interest); to Mary, the wife of his brother, the Rev. Henry Charles Hawley, a rent-charge of £300 per annum; to his said brother Henry Charles, £10,000; and to his first son who shall attain twenty-one, £3000; to his stud groom, James Tweed, £500; upon trust for Mrs. Manning, the widow of George Manning, and her children, £500; and there are some other legacies, all free of duty. The residue of his real and personal property he gives to his successor in the baronetcy.

The will and codicil, dated April 19 and 24 last, of Mr. William Norris, late of Woodnorton, Norfolk, and of Belvoir, Torquay, Devon, who died on the 7th ult., were proved on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Charles Norris, the nephew, the Rev. James Waller Bird, and the Rev. Robert Reed Rackham, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. Among numerous other legacies, testator bequeaths to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and the Institution for the Indigent Blind, Magdalen-street, Norwich, £100 each, free of duty; his real estate he settles on his great-nephew, William Edward Norris; and the residue of his personal estate is left upon similar trusts.

The will, dated Oct. 2, 1874, of Mr. George Reid, late of No. 20, Lansdowne-place, Cheltenham, and of Gothic Lodge, Worthing, who died on April 2 last, at Cheltenham, has been proved by George John Shaw and Harrie Archbold Reid, the nephew, the executors, under £20,000.

Sir Alfred Slade has been appointed Receiver-General of Inland Revenue in the room of Lord Alfred Hervey, deceased.

On Monday 6000 Staffordshire unionist miners assembled at Bilston, having twelve bands of music and banners. After parading the streets they held a meeting on a piece of waste land, where 12,000 people assembled. Mr. T. Halliday defended Mr. Macdonald, M.P., against the attacks of Dr. Kenealy, and said the mistake at Stoke would be remedied at the next election. The meeting adopted a petition in favour of equal franchises and a resolution for reformed labour laws.

A Parliamentary return obtained by Lord Delawarr shows that the total number of orphan and deserted pauper children boarded out in different unions in England and Wales on July 1, 1874, under the regulations of the Local Government Board, was 218, and that the total number of children placed out within the union, but not under the regulations of the Local Government Board, was 2546, giving a grand total of 2764. The average cost per week of each of these children to the ratepayers in the several unions, exclusive of the Central London and North Surrey district schools, was 2s. 8d. The average cost per week of each child in the Central London and North Surrey district schools was 10s. 1½d. The average cost per week of a pauper maintained in a workhouse in the metropolis is 4s. 9½d., and in other unions in England and Wales 4s. 3½d.

The Rev. Mr. H. Willett, F.G.S., honorary secretary to the Sub-Wealden Exploration Committee, writes to the *Sussex Daily News* of Monday to explain the present position of the undertaking. He states that when he last wrote, on May 26, a depth of 1095 ft. had been reached. Three days after the boring-rods snapped, the last core ("calcareous grit") being extracted from a depth of 1134 ft. A delay of a fortnight ensued; and no sooner had work been resumed, on the 14th inst., than a fresh misfortune occurred—the sides of the hole gave way, filling 140 ft. with debris. To abandon the undertaking or "line" the whole depth were the only alternatives. Mr. Willett decided upon the latter, and on Saturday last the entire depth (1134 ft.) was lined with four-inch continuous tubing, without the slightest mishap. On Monday the new tubing was to be washed out with a stream of water directed against the bottom, at a pressure of over 200 lb. per square inch, and on Tuesday boring was to be recommenced.

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HENRI ROUBIER. A universal favourite. Piano Solo, 3s.; Duo, 4s.; Trio, 5s.; Quartet, 6s.; Quintet, 7s.; Sextet, 8s.; Septet, 9s.; Octet, 10s.; Nonet, 11s.; Tenth, 12s.; Eleventh, 13s.; Twelfth, 14s.; Thirteenth, 15s.; Fourteenth, 16s.; Fifteenth, 17s.; Sixteenth, 18s.; Seventeenth, 19s.; Eighteenth, 20s.; Nineteenth, 21s.; Twentieth, 22s.; Twenty-first, 23s.; Twenty-second, 24s.; Twenty-third, 25s.; Twenty-fourth, 26s.; Twenty-fifth, 27s.; Twenty-sixth, 28s.; Twenty-seventh, 29s.; Twenty-eighth, 30s.; Twenty-ninth, 31s.; Thirtieth, 32s.; Thirty-first, 33s.; Thirty-second, 34s.; Thirty-third, 35s.; Thirty-fourth, 36s.; Thirty-fifth, 37s.; Thirty-sixth, 38s.; Thirty-seventh, 39s.; Thirty-eighth, 40s.; Thirty-ninth, 41s.; Fortieth, 42s.; Forty-first, 43s.; Forty-second, 44s.; Forty-third, 45s.; Forty-fourth, 46s.; Forty-fifth, 47s.; Forty-sixth, 48s.; Forty-seventh, 49s.; Forty-eighth, 50s.; Forty-ninth, 51s.; Fiftieth, 52s.; Fifty-first, 53s.; Fifty-second, 54s.; Fifty-third, 55s.; Fifty-fourth, 56s.; Fifty-fifth, 57s.; Fifty-sixth, 58s.; Fifty-seventh, 59s.; Fifty-eighth, 60s.; Fifty-ninth, 61s.; Sixtieth, 62s.; Sixty-first, 63s.; Sixty-second, 64s.; Sixty-third, 65s.; Sixty-fourth, 66s.; Sixty-fifth, 67s.; Sixty-sixth, 68s.; Sixty-seventh, 69s.; Sixty-eighth, 70s.; Sixty-ninth, 71s.; Seventieth, 72s.; Seventy-first, 73s.; Seventy-second, 74s.; Seventy-third, 75s.; Seventy-fourth, 76s.; Seventy-fifth, 77s.; Seventy-sixth, 78s.; Seventy-seventh, 79s.; Seventy-eighth, 80s.; Seventy-ninth, 81s.; Eightieth, 82s.; Eighty-first, 83s.; Eighty-second, 84s.; Eighty-third, 85s.; Eighty-fourth, 86s.; Eighty-fifth, 87s.; Eighty-sixth, 88s.; Eighty-seventh, 89s.; Eighty-eighth, 90s.; Eighty-ninth, 91s.; Ninetieth, 92s.; Ninety-first, 93s.; Ninety-second, 94s.; Ninety-third, 95s.; Ninety-fourth, 96s.; Ninety-fifth, 97s.; Ninety-sixth, 98s.; Ninety-seventh, 99s.; Ninety-eighth, 100s.; Ninety-ninth, 101s.; One hundredth, 102s.; One hundred and first, 103s.; One hundred and second, 104s.; One hundred and third, 105s.; One hundred and fourth, 106s.; One hundred and fifth, 107s.; One hundred and sixth, 108s.; One hundred and seventh, 109s.; One hundred and eighth, 110s.; One hundred and ninth, 111s.; One hundred and tenth, 112s.; One hundred and eleventh, 113s.; One hundred and twelfth, 114s.; One hundred and thirteenth, 115s.; One hundred and fourteenth, 116s.; One hundred and fifteenth, 117s.; One hundred and sixteenth, 118s.; One hundred and seventeenth, 119s.; One hundred and eighteenth, 120s.; One hundred and nineteenth, 121s.; One hundred and twentieth, 122s.; One hundred and twenty-first, 123s.; One hundred and twenty-second, 124s.; One hundred and twenty-third, 125s.; One hundred and twenty-fourth, 126s.; One hundred and twenty-fifth, 127s.; One hundred and twenty-sixth, 128s.; One hundred and twenty-seventh, 129s.; One hundred and twenty-eighth, 130s.; One hundred and twenty-ninth, 131s.; One hundred and thirtieth, 132s.; One hundred and thirty-first, 133s.; One hundred and thirty-second, 134s.; One hundred and thirty-third, 135s.; 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Seven hundred and ninety-fifth, 797s.; Seven hundred and ninety-sixth, 798s.; Seven hundred and ninety-seventh, 799s.; Seven hundred and ninety-eighth, 800s.; Seven hundred and ninety-ninth, 801s.; Eight hundredth, 802s.; Eight hundred and first, 803s.; Eight hundred and second, 804s.; Eight hundred and third, 805s.; Eight hundred and fourth, 806s.; Eight hundred and fifth, 807s.; Eight hundred and sixth, 808s.; Eight hundred and seventh, 809s.; Eight hundred and eighth, 810s.; Eight hundred and ninth, 811s.; Eight hundred and tenth, 812s.; Eight hundred and eleventh, 813s.; Eight hundred and twelfth, 814s.; Eight hundred and thirteenth, 815s.; Eight hundred and fourteenth, 816s.; Eight hundred and fifteenth, 817s.; Eight hundred and sixteenth, 818s.; Eight hundred and seventeenth, 819s.; Eight hundred and eighteenth, 820s.; Eight hundred and nineteenth, 821s.; Eight hundred and twentieth, 822s.; Eight hundred and twenty-first, 823s.; Eight hundred and twenty-second, 824s.; Eight hundred and twenty-third, 825s.; Eight hundred and twenty-fourth, 826s.; Eight hundred and twenty-fifth, 827s.; Eight hundred and twenty-sixth, 828s.; Eight hundred and twenty-seventh, 829s.; Eight hundred and twenty-eighth, 830s.; Eight hundred and twenty-ninth, 831s.; Eight hundred and thirtieth, 832s.; Eight hundred and thirty-first, 833s.; Eight hundred and thirty-second, 834s.; Eight hundred and thirty-third, 835s.; Eight hundred and thirty-fourth, 836s.; Eight hundred and thirty-fifth, 837s.; Eight hundred and thirty-sixth, 838s.; Eight hundred and thirty-seventh, 839s.; Eight hundred and thirty-eighth, 840s.; Eight hundred and thirty-ninth, 841s.; Eight hundred and fortieth, 842s.; Eight hundred and forty-first, 843s.; Eight hundred and forty-second, 844s.; Eight hundred and forty-third, 845s.; Eight hundred and forty-fourth, 846s.; Eight hundred and forty-fifth, 847s.; Eight hundred and forty-sixth, 848s.; Eight hundred and forty-seventh, 849s.; Eight hundred and forty-eighth, 850s.; Eight hundred and forty-ninth, 851s.; Eight hundred and fiftieth, 852s.; Eight hundred and fifty-first, 853s.; Eight hundred and fifty-second, 854s.; Eight hundred and fifty-third, 855s.; Eight hundred and fifty-fourth, 856s.; Eight hundred and fifty-fifth, 857s.; Eight hundred and fifty-sixth, 858s.; Eight hundred and fifty-seventh, 859s.; Eight hundred and fifty-eighth, 860s.; Eight hundred and fifty-ninth, 861s.; Eight hundred and sixtieth, 862s.; Eight hundred and sixty-first, 863s.; Eight hundred and sixty-second, 864s.; Eight hundred and sixty-third, 865s.; Eight hundred and sixty-fourth, 866s.; Eight hundred and sixty-fifth, 867s.; Eight hundred and sixty-sixth, 868s.; Eight hundred and sixty-seventh, 869s.; Eight hundred and sixty-eighth, 870s.; Eight hundred and sixty-ninth, 871s.; Eight hundred and seventieth, 872s.; Eight hundred and seventy-first, 873s.; Eight hundred and seventy-second, 874s.; Eight hundred and seventy-third, 875s.; Eight hundred and seventy-fourth, 876s.; Eight hundred and seventy-fifth, 877s.; Eight hundred and seventy-sixth, 878s.; Eight hundred and seventy-seventh, 879s.; Eight hundred and seventy-eighth, 880s.; Eight hundred and seventy-ninth, 881s.; Eight hundred and eightieth, 882s.; Eight hundred and eighty-first, 883s.; Eight hundred and eighty-second, 884s.; Eight hundred and eighty-third, 885s.; Eight hundred and eighty-fourth, 886s.; Eight hundred and eighty-fifth, 887s.; Eight hundred and eighty-sixth, 888s.; Eight hundred and eighty-seventh, 889s.; Eight hundred and eighty-eighth, 890s.; Eight hundred and eighty-ninth, 891s.; Eight hundred and ninetieth, 892s.; Eight hundred and ninety-first, 893s.; Eight hundred and ninety-second, 894s.; Eight hundred and ninety-third, 895s.; Eight hundred and ninety-fourth, 896s.; Eight hundred and ninety-fifth, 897s.; Eight hundred and ninety-sixth, 898s.; Eight hundred and ninety-seventh, 899s.; Eight hundred and ninety-eighth, 900s.; Eight hundred and ninety-ninth, 901s.; Nine hundredth, 902s.; Nine hundred and first, 903s.; Nine hundred and second, 904s.; Nine hundred and third, 905s.; Nine hundred and fourth, 906s.; Nine hundred and fifth, 907s.; Nine hundred and sixth, 908s.; Nine hundred and seventh, 909s.; Nine hundred and eighth, 910s.; Nine hundred and ninth, 911s.; Nine hundred and tenth, 912s.; Nine hundred and eleventh, 913s.; Nine hundred and twelfth, 914s.; Nine hundred and thirteenth, 915s.; Nine hundred and fourteenth, 916s.; Nine hundred and fifteenth, 917s.; Nine hundred and sixteenth, 918s.; Nine hundred and seventeenth, 919s.; Nine hundred and eighteenth, 920s.; Nine hundred and nineteenth, 921s.; Nine hundred and twentieth, 922s.; Nine hundred and twenty-first, 923s.; Nine hundred and twenty-second, 924s.; Nine hundred and twenty-third, 925s.; Nine hundred and twenty-fourth, 926s.; Nine hundred and twenty-fifth, 927s.; Nine hundred and twenty-sixth, 928s.; Nine hundred and twenty-seventh, 929s.; Nine hundred and twenty-eighth, 930s.; Nine hundred and twenty-ninth, 931s.; Nine hundred and thirtieth, 932s.; Nine hundred and thirty-first, 933s.; Nine hundred and thirty-second, 934s.; Nine hundred and thirty-third, 935s.; Nine hundred and thirty-fourth, 936s.; Nine hundred and thirty-fifth, 937s.; Nine hundred and thirty-sixth, 938s.; Nine hundred and thirty-seventh, 939s.; Nine hundred and thirty-eighth, 940s.; Nine hundred and thirty-ninth, 941s.; Nine hundred and fortieth, 942s.; Nine hundred and forty-first, 943s.; Nine hundred and forty-second, 944s.; Nine hundred and forty-third, 945s.; Nine hundred and forty-fourth, 946s.; Nine hundred and forty-fifth, 947s.; Nine hundred and forty-sixth, 948s.; Nine hundred and forty-seventh, 949s.; Nine hundred and forty-eighth, 950s.; Nine hundred and forty-ninth, 951s.; Nine hundred and fiftieth, 952s.; Nine hundred and fifty-first, 953s.; Nine hundred and fifty-second, 954s.; Nine hundred and fifty-third, 955s.; Nine hundred and fifty-fourth, 956s.; Nine hundred and fifty-fifth, 957s.; Nine hundred and fifty-sixth, 958s.; Nine hundred and fifty-seventh, 959s.; Nine hundred and fifty

"By hand-labour it is impossible for this country to compete with Switzerland in the Watch trade; and, if we would hold our own in Europe in this branch of industry, we must follow the example of the Americans, who have successfully used machinery in the manufacture of watches."—Extract from the *Times* of Dec. 18, 1868.

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